

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Ohio, second floor over Bu-
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BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio
 J. C. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt,
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PHYSICIANS.

D. E. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Prac-
 titioner, Office No. 35 East Main street, Mas-
 sillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and
 S. Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTURERS.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Theat-
 ring Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable
 and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw
 mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns
 & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a
 superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black-
 smith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufact-
 uring Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer
 bottles, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufact-
 uring of Bridges, Roofs and General
 Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1882
 Forwarding and Commission Merchant
 and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce.
 Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange
 street.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store
 East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches,
 Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical In-
 struments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.



The reason our announcement ap-
 pears in this paper is because we want
 to attract your attention to our store,
 we sell

dry goods

but if we didn't do it somewhat differ-
 ently from the usual way, we wouldn't
 have much to talk about, but we think
 we have, and the difference is in the
 prices—may be there are other stores
 keep as nice goods, but we are not sure
 about that, whether they do or do not,
 but we are sure that this store has a very
 large and choice assortment of new Silks,
 Dress Goods, Suitings and Fine Wash
 Goods at prices that will be to your in-
 terest to find out about.

We make it as simple as possible for
 you—have a mail order department that
 sends samples everywhere whenever
 they are asked for, and makes no charge
 and if you'll write and say you want
 them, they'll come with prices attached
 that will do what we want—sell the
 goods.

Among the important items are Black
 All-Wool Serges, 38 inches wide, 25c.

Black Camel Hair Suitings, 44 inches
 wide, 50c., goods that are worth a dollar.

Figured Black Mohair Suitings, 38
 inches wide, 25c., and another lot of finer
 ones, 35c. and 46 inch ones, 50c.

Plain Black Mohair Suitings in the
 various weaves, 38 to 54 inches wide, 25c.
 to \$2.50 a yard

New line of Imported Suitings, 38
 inches wide, 35c. Navy and Red Mix-
 tures that have style to them, and they're
 all wool.

Fine Coating Serges in choice solid
 colors, Blues, Greens, Browns, etc., that
 have a lot of merit at the money—called
 coating serges, but they're for handsome
 suits, 48 inches wide, 50c.

Stylish Tweeds—Slightly Stylish Stuffs,
 46 inches wide, 75c., and many other
 lines of Fine New Imported Dress Goods
 and Suitings from 50c. to \$3.50, which
 when seen, will produce results.

BOGGS & BUHL

ALLEGHENY, PA.



Few People Have Eyes Alike

Fully nine tenths of those who
 wear glasses have different vision
 in each eye. Sometimes it is
 a decided difference, in others
 only a slight variation.

A Careless Examination

Will fail to bring out this defect;
 the same lens will be fitted to
 both eyes, and headaches and
 eye-strain that medicine fails to
 relieve are the result.

We Test Each Eye Separately.

Select proper lenses, adjust
 glasses to suit both eyes. No
 charge for examination.

C. C. MILLER,
 Scientific Optician.

No. 1 West Main St., Massillon, O.

Write W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A. Queen
 & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, for copy
 of itinerary describing an ideal tour of
 30 days through Mexico, the land of
 the Aztec, leaving Cincinnati, February
 24th.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A 'Satisfactory Meeting in the Mayor's Court Room.

SPEECHES ON EVERY SIDE.

Chairman Royer Presides, and the Ticket
 for the Primary Election Made up With
 the Utmost Harmony—Mayor Schott Has
 No Opposition as Yet.

Chairman Ed. L. Royer brought his
 fist down on the table in the mayor's
 court room with a bang at precisely 7:30
 o'clock Tuesday evening, and when the
 numerous assembled Democrats had been
 restored to a state of tranquility, he pro-
 ceeded to explain the object of the meet-
 ing, together with a few other matters of
 minor importance. The faithful, he
 said, had been called together in caucus
 to make up a list of names and he re-
 quested those in the audience to remem-
 ber that good men, and good men only,
 were the persons most desired as candi-
 dates. Mr. Royer then made way for
 Louis Geis, who, in accordance with his
 time honored custom, proposed the name
 of Tobias Schott for mayor. The full
 list of names then presented follows:

For mayor—Tobias Schott.

For street commissioner—George S.
 Helme and Henry Weible.

For council—1st ward, J. V. Carr;
 2nd ward, John Halblaub; 3rd ward,
 Henry Holtzback; 4th ward, Louis Paul.

For board of education—1st ward,
 Frank Willenborg; 2nd ward, Harvey
 Stoner; 3rd ward, F. L. Baldwin; 4th
 ward, Joseph Kettl and W. K. L. War-
 wick.

For assessor—1st ward, Augustus
 Rhine; 2nd ward, John Hoban and Kim-
 ball Garing; 3rd ward, William Oster;
 4th ward, August Donat.

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

Trustee—Geo. Schaffert and John Mc-
 Cane.

For clerk—Paul Kirchhofer.

For Justices of the peace—G. G. Paul
 and H. B. Sibila.

For constable—Wm. Simonet and
 Frank Shepley.

For assessor—Anthony Richards;
 Richville precinct, Jeremiah Schaefer.
 Mayor Schott then addressed a few
 cheering words to the assemblage, and
 Peter Snyder, who followed him, said
 he looked forward to this election with
 less apprehension than he had felt on
 any similar occasion in the past fifteen
 years.

Louis Geis, after admitting that he
 was no orator, stated that although the
 future appeared a trifle hazy at present,
 he thought that if the boys were not al-
 lowed to go thirsty and other matters of
 equal importance were attended to,
 there could be no doubt as to the result
 of the election.

William Simonet mutely rejoiced in
 his Democracy, and though the masses
 clamored incessantly for him for a mo-
 ment or two he reserved a deep but re-
 spectful silence.

"Squire Sibila testified to being as good
 a Democrat as ever, and announced it
 as his avowed intention to work the
 town thoroughly for all the candidates,
 particularly Mr. Sibila.

Perry H. Young hoped that no ill
 feeling would be caused at the primary
 election between the successful and un-
 successful candidates, and in this he
 was heartily joined by ex-Sheriff C. A.
 Krider.

Someone then called on G. G. Paul to
 speak, but that gentleman contented
 himself by making a motion to adjourn,
 which was promptly seconded and sub-
 sequently carried.

The Democratic central committee and
 the candidates will meet in Justice Sibila's
 office Thursday evening, and the
 date of the primary election and the
 manner in which it will be conducted
 will be decided upon.

LETTER FROM MR. POLLOCK.

Why He and Others Favor the National
 Organization.

NORTH LAWRENCE, March 4.
 MR. EDITOR—I have noticed since our
 convention, which was held in Massillon
 on February 20, that many things have
 been said regarding the action taken at
 such convention and what it is leading to.
 Now when the circular was issued
 by State President Ratchford, the officers
 of the independent organization made
 their best that the men would not heed
 the call. In this it has been clearly dem-
 onstrated that their judgment was very
 limited, and shows that surely some of
 the men in this district are anxious to
 return to their first love.

I also notice that your correspondent
 from Newman took upon himself to pass
 judgment upon the convention of the
 20th. Now we do not know who the
 correspondent is, nor do we care, and
 we would say to said person that when
 he undertakes to express himself he had
 better become acquainted with the facts,
 for when he says that R. A. Pollock was
 the only delegate that made it known to
 the public how many men he represented,
 he speaks at random, as each and
 every delegate gave the number of men
 he represented in the presence of a re-
 porter who was present at the entire
 convention, and the number as a whole
 appeared in the press of that day or the
 day after.

We are sorry to see such a state of
 affairs as are existing in this district,
 but we believe, fellow miners, that our
 best interests would be more early ob-
 tained by being under the state and
 national organizations. The president
 of the independent organization, as well
 as members of the executive board, said
 at our mine that they did not oppose the
 state and national organizations, and the
 president said at a certain place that he
 would not say anything against the
 state and national. Now, fellow miners,
 you must take men at their word.
 They should have taken the stand as

they spoke, but as soon as a move was
 made to affiliate ourselves again with
 the state and national organizations,
 they take an energetic stand against it,
 and at the present time are stamping the
 district that way.

Now if the independent organization
 is the best one for our interests I do
 wish the officers of that body would show
 the miners through your columns how
 and where we will be better off, if such a
 thing can be proven. Then we should
 have the district organization, and if
 they cannot do that, then we should have
 the other.

And now I say that for this district to
 take up the ax against the whole state
 and national bodies, is one of the grossest
 errors ever set forth and not only the
 miners working now but their children
 will have to bear the burdens of this
 course pursued by their parents.

And I would ask the miners to think
 the matter over and reason which way
 we should take, and not fight for men
 but for principle.

Yours respectfully,
 R. A. POLLOCK,
 Sec. Sub-Dist. 3.

FRIGHTFUL SLAUGHTER.

Worse News of the Italian De- feat.

THE WOUNDED ALL MASSACRED

All Italy Roused by the News—Gross Mis-
 management Charged—Mobs in Several
 Places—Ministry and Crown Threat-
 ened.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

ROME, March 4.—The disaster in
 Abyssinia grows as the details come.
 Today it is said that the loss in killed in
 the battle of Adowa and in the long re-
 treat of fifty miles is five thousand, with
 no mention of the wounded. There is
 good reason to believe that the wounded
 were all massacred. There was the
 greatest excitement all night. Masses of
 people stand in the streets. Demonstra-
 tions against both ministry and crown
 are threatened not only here, but
 throughout Italy. All fetes have been
 indefinitely postponed, including recep-
 tions in honor of the pope's coronation.
 Masses have been said on the souls of the
 dead. Churches are filled with weeping
 women and sorrowing men. The stories
 are out of gross mismanagement of the
 army, and that the Italians were led in
 to ambush and then practically
 surrounded and overwhelmed with
 Abyssinians, armed with improved
 French rifles and artillery under direc-
 tion of French artillerymen, and most
 fearful destruction followed. The Italian
 troops are reported to have been
 brave but without reserve ammunition.
 Together with supplies and artillery, they
 were left with only bayonets for weap-
 ons. Later in the day more alarming
 news came from the provinces. Troops
 were called out at several places. At
 Milan a mob was fired upon and several
 killed or injured. Baratarieri has been
 recalled to Rome. News of the deaths
 of Generals Albertose and Daborunda
 is confirmed. There is a great demand
 for lists of the killed.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON.

Action of the Senate in the Case of Cuba
 and the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—[By Associ-
 ated Press.]—The senate committee on
 foreign affairs voted to recommend that
 the Senate do not concur in the House
 Cuban resolution and asked for a confer-
 ence.

Mr. Sherman reported that the Cuban
 resolution House amendment was not
 concurred in, and a conference commit-
 tee consisting of Sherman, Morgan and
 Lodge, was appointed.

THE SENATE AND THE SEALS.

The Senate foreign relations commit-
 tee voted to recommend for passage the
 House bill to destroy the Alaskan seals
 in case of the failure of England to join
 in their protection.

SEIZED A LOADED VESSEL.

Dispatches received from Captain Her-
 ring, commanding the cutter Merrill, at
 the port of Tampa, Fla., say that he has
 seized the steamer Mallory, forty miles
 south of that point, and has delivered
 her to the authorities at Port Tampa.
 She was loaded with arms and ammuni-
 tion.

Great Men Only Achieve Success.

It has been said that most great
 things are but accidental mistakes—
 blundering discoveries. All that patient
 study, plodding, research, tedious delv-
 ing after knowledge that enables ulti-
 mate success to be reached is lost sight
 of in the attendant glare of successful
 termination to persistent endeavor. Dr.
 Ottman, standing as he does, pre-em-
 inently the peer of many, approached in
 his seemingly miraculous power by a
 very few, only reached his high and en-
 viable position after years of battling
 with that most insidious foe to human
 kind, disease. Gained, as was his
 knowledge, through years of actual ex-
 perience in the treatment of multiple
 cases, aided by a thorough theoretical
 course in the best colleges and hospitals
 of the old and new world. It is but lit-
 tle wonder that he is so successful.

Dr. Ottman, of Columbus, through
 the solicitation of friends and patients,
 has decided to allow sufferers a chance
 to consult with him personally by visit-
 ing Massillon, O., Wednesday, March
 11, in the private parlor of the Conrad
 Hotel, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. One day
 only. Consultation free and strictly
 confidential.

NO CUBAN RECOGNITION

Action of Congress Likely to Be Vetoed.

THE PRESIDENT DON'T FAVOR IT.

He and Cabinet Members Sympathize
 With Rebels, but Think They Should
 Follow Precedent of Previous Admin-
 istrations—Grant Message of '75 Quoted.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The presi-
 dent and his cabinet undoubtedly are
 strongly opposed to the present recogni-
 tion of the belligerency of the Cuban
 insurgents and to any declaration con-
 cerning their independence as embodied
 in recent congressional resolutions. The
 following is not an official statement,
 but it is known from careful inquiry
 that it accurately presents the adminis-
 tration's views of the matter:

While the president and the members
 of the cabinet personally feel the sym-
 pathy common to all Americans with
 those Cubans who are contending for
 self government, they feel that in their
 official action they should not depart
 from the well settled principles which
 were followed by former presidents and
 secretaries of state during prior insur-
 rections in Cuba.

These were clearly set forth by Gen-
 eral Grant in his message of 1875, in
 which he dealt with the question of the
 recognition of Cuban independence and
 also with that of the recognition of
 belligerency.

Both independence and belligerency
 are facts, and their recognition by other
 powers, as the term implies, is merely
 formal acknowledgment of a state of
 things which rightly or wrongly has
 come about.

When a people united under some
 known and defined form of government
 which administers its functions by the
 usual methods, come to occupy and con-
 trol a known territory over which it is
 competent to administer justice and
 within which it affords protection to
 citizens and strangers, a new state ex-
 ists. Refusal of recognition would not
 change the fact any more than pecu-
 nary "recognition" could create it. The
 former would be merely a slight to the
 new government, just as the latter is
 merely an affront to the old one. The
 question necessarily is what govern-
 ment is actually in control of the coun-
 try?

Recognition of belligerency depends
 upon the same facts and is only a mod-
 ified form of recognizing independence,
 though the latter implies more perfect
 accomplishment. The difference be-
 tween mere insurrection and war, al-
 though both armed bodies in conflict, is
 that in the former only sovereign power
 is engaged, while in the latter there
 must necessarily be two. If an armed
 conflict be carried on by "a substantial
 political organization, real, palpable and
 manifest" to the world, having the
 forms and capable of the ordinary func-
 tions of government toward its own peo-
 ple and to other states" having "a local
 habitation" where it may be dealt with
 by other nations, then there is a war,
 and refusal to recognize the belligerency
 would be wilful. In the absence of
 these features there is nothing to take
 the contest out of the category of a
 mere rebellion, insurrection, or occa-
 sional skirmishes, and place it on the
 terrible footing of war. The pretense
 of recognizing what does not exist is
 always, and justly, regarded as an un-
 friendly act and a gratuitous demonstra-
 tion of moral support to the rebellion.

It is understood that, judged by these
 tests, the administration does not think
 the present state of affairs in Cuba
 justifies any change in the attitude of
 the government. Its function is to act
 and not express feeling. The only
 action now proper is to continue to hold
 responsible for injuries to American
 citizens the only government which, so
 far as appears, has and maintains au-
 thority in Cuba, until some other
 government succeeds, at least temporarily,
 in supplanting it.

THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

Senate Likely to Adopt Those Passed by
 the House—Slight Correction.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Owing to
 error of a technical parliamentary char-
 acter, the house had to retrace some of
 its steps on the Cuban matter in order
 that the resolutions it adopted might be
 before the senate in the status of a sub-
 stitute for the senate resolutions. Sen-
 ator Sherman, chairman of the senate
 committee on foreign relations, after
 the corrected version of the house
 Cuban resolutions was received by the sen-
 ate, said that the committee would hold
 a meeting to-day for the purpose of con-
 sidering what course should be recom-
 mended to the senate.

The senate can pursue either of three
 lines of policy. It can disagree to the
 house substitute, and send it back with-
 out asking a conference; it can disagree
 and ask for a conference, or it can ac-
 cept the house resolutions as a substi-
 tute. If accepted this action will dis-
 pose of the entire question so far as
 congress is concerned. This will likely
 be done.

NOT EUROPE'S AFFAIR.

London Papers Give Opinions of Our
 Differences With Spain.

LONDON, March 4.—An editorial in
 The Daily News, dwelling upon re-
 ported utterances by the Spanish pre-
 mier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, says
 that his representation of the state of
 affairs in Cuba is not an impartial one.
 "The sympathy of the British Liberals,"
 The Daily News says, "is undoubtedly
 with the Cubans who have risen against
 intolerable oppression. The relations
 of the United States with Spain are no
 business of ours."

A Judge Dies of Paralysis.

TRENTON, N. J., March 4.—Judge
 Clifford Stanley Sims of the New Jer-
 sey court of errors has died here of pa-
 ralysis. He was stricken while waiting
 for a train at the Pennsylvania railroad
 depot.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Many Measures Passed and Considered In
 Both Houses.

COLUMBUS, March 4.—A bill has been
 introduced in the senate to restore the
 old one-mile assessment free turnpike
 law as it was before amendment two
 years ago.

Other bills introduced in the senate
 were:

To appropriate \$75,000 to complete the
 national guard armory at Cleveland.

Creating a state banking department,
 the superintendent to be appointed by
 the governor.

Creating a state department of bank-
 ing, in charge of the auditor of state,
 under the designation of supervisor of
 banking.

Requiring mortgages to disclose the
 residence of the mortgagee before they
 can be recorded.

Providing that assignments of mort-
 gages shall lose their priority unless re-
 corded, and that the recorder shall fur-
 nish a list of mortgages to the auditor
 annually, the tax inquirer not being
 allowed commission upon delinquent
 mortgages in said list.

Joint resolution to accept an invita-
 tion to amend the exercises on Ohio
 day, Sept. 10, commemorative of the
 centennial of Cleveland for the appoint-
 ment of a committee to co-operate in
 the arrangements. Adopted.

Bills passed in the senate were:

House bill providing that persons to
 be elected solicitors of municipal cor-
 porations must be elected within the
 corporation and attorneys duly ad-
 mitted to practice in this state.

Bills were introduced in the house as
 follows:

Providing for the election every four
 years of a board to fix salaries of county
 officers.

To abolish the office of county infirm-
 ary director.

Amending section 1087 so as to adver-
 tise the rates of taxation only two
 weeks.

Amending section 3697 so that more
 than two counties can hold a joint fair.
 Redistricting the Tenth judicial dis-
 trict.

Amending section 6946 so as to permit
 regular dealers in intoxicants to sell
 within the two-mile limit of an agricul-
 tural fair.

Providing for abandoning the Wal-
 lington canal.

Requiring that before bonds are re-
 funded by county and municipal au-
 thorities the validity of the issue shall
 be closely examined.

To dispense with the publication of
 notice for franchise by street railroad
 companies in villages.

The house passed the senate joint
 resolution providing for the celebration
 of the Cleveland centennial.

Railroad Property Transferred.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—Hon. S. T.
 Everett, as trustee of the Lake Shore
 railroad, has transferred \$387,000 worth
 of property to the Valley railroad.
 When the Valley road was built it did
 not extend to the Lake Shore tracks on
 the lake front, and later the Lake Shore
 company advanced the money for the
 purpose. In the Valley reorganization
 this matter was provided for and the
 money paid, the transfer following.

TONGUES OF SILVER.

SPEECHES IN CONGRESS FOR WHICH THE PUBLIC IS HUNGRY.

Remarkable and Eloquent Array of Facts and Figures of Congressional Towne of Minnesota—Young Orators Who Charms the Veterans—Circulation of Speeches.

(Special Correspondence.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Fifty-fourth congress certainly has not astonished or delighted the country with any comprehensive measure, but it has produced at least ten great speeches, for which the reading public appears phenomenally hungry. Now, the philosophy underlying the popular demand for printed speeches, and especially the remarkable variations therein, is something on which old members are never agreed, and those whose speeches are not called for are apt to be sarcastic, but this demand is well worth studying, and just now the facts are very curious.

Senator Tillman on finance and senatorial dignity, Senator Wolcott on our British relations, Senator Warren on live stock and the variation of prices thereof due to politics, and Senator Sherman and various representatives on silver are in demand for reasons which any

tered it, in the Fifty-second congress. The silver orators had generally made the almost fatal concession that wages had risen despite the great decline in commodities, accepting the conclusion of the Aldrich report, but Judge Bailey flatly contradicted that and brought figures from the agricultural regions proving to the satisfaction of his side of the house that wages have really declined at least 25 per cent. And right here comes in the most singular feature of this inquiry. The outgo of silver speeches is at least 10 times as great as that of gold, and I think it will be 20 times as great by the close of the session. As might be expected, the reasons given vary greatly. Mr. Dingley says that in his section people no more think of debating this issue than the law of gravitation or the Copernican system of astronomy. Their minds are at ease thereon, and they care nothing about the literature of the subject. I could but smile when I saw in The Record that less than 5,000 of Mr. Dingley's speeches had so far been called for.

The other fellows say that the party that is fighting up hill always has to circulate more literature, and one member asserts that in the year 1856 the Republicans in Illinois circulated 20 times as many papers and documents as did the Democrats. Furthermore, says Mr. Kern of Nebraska, people in the states from which the silver members come are all investigating the subject, while in the gold states "they effect to treat it with a silent contempt—the arrogant contempt which comes of ignorance." The circulation of speeches made by the Populist members, however, is not much of an indication, for the committees often shove them by the tens of thousands. Senator Tillman, who is now counted here as a Populist, started by ordering 30,000 copies of his speech printed, and they went off as fast as his clerks could mail them. The circulation will at least double that, and probably reach 100,000. He has received nearly 8,000 letters, of which not quite 100 condemn his speech, while many praise it in such extravagant terms as to create suspicion of delirium. The worst joke in the business was played on Populist Kern. By mistake in the printing office his name was put over a perfectly ranting and raving speech by Hon. Winfield S. Kerr of Ohio.

Decline in Values.
Senator Warren has also furnished a textbook for his party, his speech on the decline in values of live stock being as ingenious a compilation of figures as I ever saw. If the reader will only concede that concomitant proves causation, as the professors say, then the senator has proved that live stock appreciated just as Republican prospects rose, and vice versa, and that the election of Cleveland cost the owners \$600,000,000 at a single sweep. Senator Wolcott is not in so popular a current. His speech is widely read, and there are many words of praise, but the trouble is that the approval comes mostly from the east and northeast. If Wall street and Yale college and the Pennsylvania Quakers could vote in Colorado, it would be more to the purpose. It is said that the senator does not like to talk about it, but I fancy he is on that as on most other topics, for when I have tried to interview him he always fell to talking about the wonderful greatness and destiny of Colorado, setting forth how the plains we once pronounced worthless are wonderfully fertile, how the mineral wealth is 50 times as great as the Pike's Peak of 1859 ever imagined, how it is the Switzerland of America and likewise the France, the Italy and the Greece, and finally—and this is something you always hear in Colorado—how it was settled by the most intelligent set of people of any new commonwealth in history, scholars who went there for their health, and that this will give the state a superiority for ages to come. I hope so, but just the same it appears that many of these scholars don't like his praise of Great Britain.

Another curious fact, but easily accounted for, is that the demand for speeches bears no sort of relation to the prominence of the speaker. The able and thoroughly studied addresses of Hon. Nelson Dingley are read by but few,

Of all the silver speeches, however, that of Hon. Charles A. Towne of Duluth was by far the most catching. It would be rash to pronounce it the best ever delivered here in favor of silver, for one's prepossessions may mislead him, but all the silverites reconsider it, and it is the safest of prophecies that its circulation will run far into the hundreds of thousands. In fact, the demand was so great within a few hours after it was delivered that Mr. Towne decided to revise it very thoroughly and contract for printing it by the bale. It will be a textbook next fall in every district where the silver issue is up. To heighten the interest the best reply to it was made by another Minnesota man, Hon. James Thompson McCreary of Mankato, who used the same charts to prove the exact opposite of Mr. Towne's contention—a delightful illustration of the sad truth that "figures will lie." I hardly dare say that these two speeches rank with that historic contention of Lincoln and Douglas, but I do believe they will occupy a similar place so long as the silver question is prominent.

I have never witnessed just such a scene in the house as that when Mr. Towne was speaking. His time was twice extended by unanimous consent and finally made unlimited, and when it was questioned if this could be done under the rules a member on the gold side offered to surrender all his time to the speaker. It was amusing to watch such old goldies as Dingley, Cannon, Grosvenor, Boutelle and Walker, who never took eyes off the speaker or interrupted, but sat like enraptured amateurs listening to a great singer, and when a new member insisted on asking a question, there was a general growl of displeasure, and if I am not greatly mistaken a New York member shouted in a stage whisper, "Keep still, you d—d Hoosier!" When Mr. Towne closed, business was impossible for several minutes. In vain did Chairman Soren Payne handle the gavel. Men of all faiths crowded to shake hands and congratulate, and the next speaker, Hon. U. S. Hall of Missouri, whose remarks were expected to be of intense interest, as he was to announce his own conversion to gold, talked five minutes before we could hear a word in the galleries. Mr. Towne is 37 years old and never ran for office till 1894, but Minnesota men tell us that he was an eloquent debater in college at 16, a popular speaker in campaigns at 18, ran for congress on a silver platform in a gold district and received nearly 10,000 majority.

What Congressman Bailey Proved.
Another speech for which the demand is great and the circulation is expected to run well toward 50,000 is that of Hon. Joseph W. Bailey of the Fifth Texas, the boy of the house when he en-

PLANS FOR MASSILLON.

The Pennsylvania Company and the M. & C. Branch.

ELECTRICITY MAY BE APPLIED.

An Expert Sent to This City to Inspect the Conditions and Submit Figures for a Very Important Railroad Work—Letter from Mr. McCrea.

An enterprise of great importance to Massillon, in which the Pennsylvania Company is interested, was dismissed in a few lines, Saturday. The project referred to is the plan of operating the Massillon & Cleveland branch, which passes through Canal Fulton and terminates at Clinton, by electricity. This matter has been discussed about here for some time, but it has not been supposed that the Pennsylvania Company was seriously considering the plan. It is a fact, however, that Superintendent Crawford, of the motive department, with headquarters at Ft. Wayne, spent Saturday going over the line with Agent John A. Shoemaker, and is now engaged in preparing estimates for the general officers. Mr. Crawford is an expert electrician, and before coming here had data prepared by engineers who have also gone over the route, and have run preliminary lines to Barberton, Akron and Turkeyfoot lake. The already constructed road, as everybody knows, is not operated for freight traffic mainly, one train being run each way daily. The company is now considering the advisability of handling the freight traffic by electricity, and encouraging a passenger trade also.

Since the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus has changed hands, the Pennsylvania people have felt the need of securing an independent entrance into Akron. Their former ally has now become a competitor. It is only a few miles from Clinton to Barberton, Akron and Turkeyfoot lake. By linking these points with Massillon, a large amount of traffic could be obtained, and a connection made with the A. B. C. electric line which enters Cleveland. The general business depression has caused the Pennsylvania Company to move much more actively in the matter of building up local traffic, and the successful use of electricity on Eastern feeders has doubtless led to the work now in view in Massillon. What decision will be reached at headquarters can only be conjectured. Mr. Crawford, while expressing himself conservatively, is believed to entertain an opinion favorable to making the change this spring.

Not to give undue encouragement to the people of this vicinity, it is proper to publish a letter, which, by an odd coincidence, arrived on Saturday, the very day that Mr. Crawford came here to investigate the feasibility of this enterprise. The letter is dated at Pittsburgh, February 28th, and is from James McCrea, first vice president of the Pennsylvania Company. It says:

Your letter of February 1, addressed to President Roberts, has been referred to me, and in reply I beg to advise that it would cost about \$9,000 per mile, or over \$100,000, to equip the Massillon & Cleveland Branch for operation by electricity. The total earnings are about \$17,000 per year, and it is operated for less than 50 per cent; and there is nothing in the traffic to warrant the consideration of operating the road by electricity.

In regard to any increased passenger traffic that might result from an extension of the line to Turkeyfoot Lake, as far as I am able to learn there is nothing in this whatever. There are already several lake summer resorts in the vicinity of Canton, Akron and Massillon that are not paying expenses; and certainly one would not pay which would have to depend upon business from Massillon alone. Very truly yours,

JAMES MCCREA,
Vice President.

MR. KELLER'S SOCIAL.

His Guests Become Obstreperous and Have to Leave.

The social evening gathering hath no longer any charms for Ezekiel Keller, the Wooster street resident. Mr. Keller has been of this opinion since Saturday evening, when he and his family undertook to entertain a party of young people. The festivities ran along smoothly enough for an hour or two, and then a few exuberant spirits, tiring of the rather tame parlor games, sought to enliven the occasion after a manner of their own. One of them perched himself on the top of the organ and proceeded to execute the highland fling, while the others sat about and applauded in a most obstreperous fashion, by stamping, pounding on the wall and organ and shouting. Mr. Keller's efforts to pacify them were in vain, and at last patience ceased to be a virtue and he commanded his guests to remove themselves as speedily as possible or he would call in the police. These ominous words had the desired effect, and with a yell resembling the war whoop of an Indian band, they quitted the Keller residence, all satisfied with their evening's enjoyment.

If asked the question "have you got a stomach?" It would be safe in general principles to answer yes. But if you are sure of it; that is, if you ever feel any distress after eating or any pains of whatever description in the region of the stomach, you have got something more than an ordinary stomach, in other words, you have got a diseased stomach. The stomach is a powerful muscle, and the proper remedy for a tired muscle is rest. Try the Shaker Digestive Cordial, for this product not only contains digested food, which will nourish the system without any work on the part of the diseased organs, but it aids the digestion of other foods as well. You can test its value in your case for the trifling sum of 10 cents. Sample bottles at this price are carried by all druggists.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Nervous Prostration

Cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve.

Prolonged derangement of the nervous system not only affects the brain and mental powers, but develops disease in some of the vital organs. The most dangerous of these indirect results is when the heart is affected. This was the case of the Rev. N. F. Surface, Pawn River, Mich., who writes under date of Feb. 14, 1905:



"Fourteen years ago I had a slight stroke of paralysis. Overwork brought on nervous prostration. I was exceedingly nervous and the exertion of public speaking caused heart palpitation that threatened my life. I used two bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure for my heart trouble, and two of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve for my nervousness and feel better than I ever expected to feel again. I can speak for hours without tiring or having my heart flutter as it formerly did, and I have you to thank that I am alive today."

On sale by all druggists. Dr. Miles' Book on Heart and Nervous Disorders FREE by mail. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

PINEOLA COUGH BALSAM

is excellent for all throat inflammations and for Asthma. Consumptives will invariably derive benefit from its use, as it quickly abates the cough, renders expectorations easy, assisting nature in restoring wasted tissues. There is a large percentage of those who suppose their cases to be consumption who are only suffering from a chronic cold or deep seated cough, aggravated by catarrh. For catarrh use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Balm, 50c. per bottle; Pineola Balsam, 25c. at druggists. In quantities of \$2.50 will deliver on receipt of amount.

ELY BROTHERS, 36 Warren St., New York.



from a chronic cold or deep seated cough, aggravated by catarrh. For catarrh use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Balm, 50c. per bottle; Pineola Balsam, 25c. at druggists. In quantities of \$2.50 will deliver on receipt of amount.

ELY BROTHERS, 36 Warren St., New York.

Expert Opinion

The Canadian Government recently sent an appraiser to the principal bicycle factories in this country, to determine the exact value of various makes for import into Canada. After an exhaustive investigation, his report to his Government rated

Columbia Bicycles

7½ per cent. higher than any other make and they pay duty accordingly. This but confirms the popular verdict. Columbias are

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.
Unequalled, Unapproached.

Beautiful Art Catalogue of Columbia and Hartford Bicycles is free if you call upon any Columbia agent; by mail from us for two-cent stamps.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO.
Factories and General Offices, Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity let us know.

THE OLD AXIOM

Attention now my friends. We are the oldest and best established carriage factory in this section

SEE SEE SEE



How nice and smoothly it runs along. My hand-made buggies will stand fast driving. Drivers for business. Drivers for speed and drivers for recreation and pleasure. All accord in the unanimity of my superb and the excellency of my line of vehicles. We are up to date with the approved modern ideas of carriage building.

Our Repair Department

my line, if you cannot call to see me, ring for Telephone 192.

PERRY H. YOUNG.

Suggestions for those in Search of Health

Get rid of the bondage of habit. The use of condiments in your food such as pepper, spices, too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite. In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food. If you are ill it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee. Do not eat or drink when over heated or angry. Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating. If you wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water. Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red. Have a regular time for rest and eating. Keep your feet warm, and head cool. If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

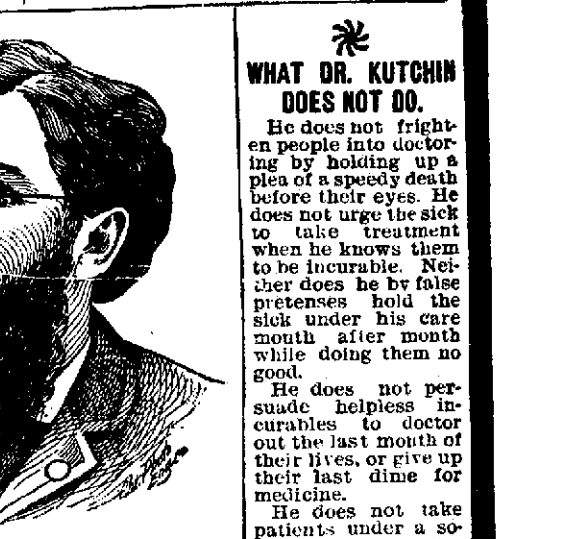
Don't talk against anyone. If you have ill feelings against any person seek to do them a kindness. Do not think evil of anyone. Get rid of all of your evil suspicions and jealous thoughts. Cast them out of your mind as you would a viper, for such thoughts will injure your disposition, weaken your body, and ruin your health. Do not listen to gossip against your neighbor, and remember there is something good that you can say of every one. Do not worry about that which you can not help because it can do you no good, and do not worry about that which you can help because if you can help it you should do so and then you won't have anything to worry over. Cultivate a cheerful, pleasant disposition, and you can be more easily cured of any disease that may afflict you.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES DO.

Dr. Kutchin makes the first object of his life to heal the afflicted; the second, to get a well-deserved reputation as a healer of diseases among the people; the third, is to earn a modest compensation in order to properly care for himself and family.

He does all that he agrees to, and often tries more, and when failure does occur it can always be traced to carelessness, impudence, or overwork on the part of the patient.

He deals candidly, honestly and honorably with all alike, taking advantage of none as to condition or circumstance. Last, but not least, he cures after all methods but his have failed.



DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EX. U. S. SURGEON.

Specialist in Chronic Diseases.

HUNDREDS OF SO CALLED INCURABLE CASES CURED!

Thousands of Men All over the country are being slowly bled to death year after year owing to the vital fluids passing off with the urine (water). They feel all run down, dragged out and whipped of energy and ambition, but are all unconscious of where the true cause of their trouble lies. Seeking relief from the family doctor, they are treated for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Heart Troubles or Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, but to no purpose. They try patented nostrums, but these disappoint them. These sufferers may be of all ages, from mere boys to advanced life, but the majority are middle-aged married men who have worked day and night, as you might say, for years and years. If such will come to the Doctor, and bring a bottle of their urine, he will show them the cause of their trouble.

The Chronic Afflicted In order to have the skill of the Noted Specialist, must either go to such specialist, or the Specialist must go to them. Statistics show that among all chronic sufferers, not more than one in five hundred ever go to the largest cities to receive treatment; this fact is owing mainly to: The terrible dread the sick have of leaving home and going into the turmoil, noise and confusion of a great city, and the worry and expense incident to travel. Also the great expense of the trip and the unreasonable prices charged for examination and treatment. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner, as a rule, wants nothing to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where those patients unaided by the Family Doctor may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city of the specialist. The fact that a city specialist visits your county city to secure a like quality of skill. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner, as a rule, wants nothing to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where those patients unaided by the Family Doctor may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city of the specialist. The fact that a city specialist visits your county city to secure a like quality of skill. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner, as a rule, wants nothing to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where those patients unaided by the Family Doctor may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city of the specialist.

DR. KUTCHIN IS NO STRANGER IN THIS COUNTY HE HAS BEEN MAKING REGULAR VISITS HERE FOR THREE YEARS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In all obscure diseased conditions DR. KUTCHIN requests the afflicted to bring a sample of urine for free analysis. This should be the first passed on arising. Let the afflicted remember that Dr. H. LESTER KUTCHIN visits this country regularly every month for the convenience and benefit of his patients. He can be consulted FREE OF CHARGE in his private parlors at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Friday, March 20, '96

Consultation, Examination and Advice, Free
Return visits made every 28 days.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN, COLUMBUS O

MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE

Manufacturer and jobber of

Farm and Household Novelties.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

ADVERTISING EXCHANGE.

Contracts for printing and publishing. Advertising novelties, calendars, etc. &c

Oldest Established Real Estate and Loan Office in Massillon.

BARGAINS IN RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

CHEAP Building Lots CHEAP

All parts of the city. Easy Terms. Perfect Title. Ohio National Building and Loan Association Agency. Sells investment stock and exactor mortgage loans

JAMES R. DUNN, Proprietor, 50 S. Erie St.

THE INDEPENDENT.
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
8 North Erie St., Massillon, O.
Long Distance Telephone No. 60.
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.
WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.
THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1896

We should spare no effort or expense to secure at once the option to purchase the canal, but we should waste no more time in attempts to secure an immensely valuable property for nothing.—Akron Beacon.

The state of Ohio is not trafficking in real property and has no options to sell. If it ever decides to dispose of its lake and canal property it will do so to the highest bidder, and not upon terms fixed in advance, which may be far exceeded by the true value when the proper time for disposal arrives.

Mr. Samuel G. McClure, for a number of years the trusted and capable Columbus correspondent of the Cleveland Leader, and just now private secretary to Mayor McKisson, of Cleveland, has accepted the management of the Ohio State Journal. Mr. McClure has rapidly forged to the very front among the Ohio newspaper workers, and high as is the compliment to his abilities, the recognition is not more than they deserve. He will assuredly retain for the State Journal its high rank for intelligence, enterprise and faithfulness to the true public interests.

Secretary Loeffler of the board of workhouse trustees has been subjected to a good deal of censure because of the cost of "stationery and supplies," as set down in the county commissioner's report. In that bulky document the amount appears as \$1,217.71. Some error in copying or book keeping must be responsible for this, as in the second annual report of the workhouse, dating from February 1, 1894 to December 1, 1895, the cost of stationery is put at only \$173.74. Mr. Loeffler says that his report is correct, and that the county commissioners are wrong.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, commenting in the Navarre plan of electing a ticket composed of candidates pledged to spend half of their salaries on road improvement, remarks that in the event of the success of the plan "Massillon would lose all its attraction for the wily contractor, and the Massillon suburban roads would blossom into boulevardish dreams of joy." Doubtless, as poor human clay is constituted, however, it will not be worth while to anticipate any "boulevardish dreams of joy" as a result of the self-sacrifice of any set of office holders. Office holding in Stark county does not usually work that way.

The swelling tide of McKinleyism threatens to swamp the "favorite son" business almost before the local candidates are known to the world. One day the news comes from New Jersey, the next it comes from Kansas, and then from California or Missouri. The Bradley boom seems to be suffering from symptoms of dissolution. In Pennsylvania the light of the Quay uprising is sickled over by the pale cast of thought, and out in Nebraska ex-Senator Manderson is already filled with regrets. Illinois is certain to vote for McKinley and "the man who looks like Lincoln" is having a hard time to hold his own county. Said some one the other night, "Did you ever know of anything the people of this county really wanted that they didn't get? Well, now they want McKinley." It certainly looks that way. "Nobody is for him—except the people," said another local statesman. Only criminal errors of judgment can now defeat the mandate of the plain people. It is a good plan, however, for the well wishers of Mr. McKinley to adopt his own policy of respect for the feelings of others. There is no occasion to say harsh things of the candidates who have sprung up like mushrooms. Their friendship is a good thing to have. They will retire as quickly as they appeared when the delegates assemble, and that great engine known as "public sentiment" puts itself in motion.

THE AMERICAN IDEA.

It is just as well for an American to know that he is an American, and why he is an American, and when once so assured he is not likely to read of the troubles of Cuba without feeling a profound sympathy with those down-trodden people now fighting for liberty as our forefathers fought in 1776. Civilized people cannot read of the barbarian humor of "Butcher Wyler," in compelling young girls to strip and dance in the presence of his soldiers, while their frantic parents looked on; of the banishment of Cuban patriots to penal colonies to die in servitude, and of other nameless atrocities, without shuddering. Shoulder to shoulder we should support the Senate in declaring that the insurgents shall have the right to purchase arms and munitions of war in this country if they desire, and be treated like combatants on a field of honor. Yet there are those in the United States who denounce this action. There are organizations like the New York Central Labor Union that protest against war agitation in this country, and the statement has been made for it, that the agitation

is simply and solely for the purpose of foisting on the people a large military force, which would be used to coerce the union workmen into receding from the positions they took. It is understood that similar resolutions will be adopted in Cleveland, and doubtless an effort will be made to push the work throughout all the ramifications of organized labor. It is gratifying to know that in Massillon the men prominent in these circles are opposed to resolutions of this character. They believe in the eternal principles for which the American patriots fought, and are not willing to submit in silence to oppression and rapine on a neighboring island.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

The following communication touches upon some considerations of vital importance to this and to every other county. It is impossible to state the precise terms of Senate bill No. 85, as no copy has been received. It is the understanding of THE INDEPENDENT that the act confers authority upon the commissioners to fund the county debt at any time, and take up all county paper.

CANTON, March 4, 1896.
MR. EDITOR—In your Monday's issue the numerous and anxious inquiries as to the authority of the commissioners to pay off the unwarranted floating indebtedness of the county, you say was answered by Representative Wilhelm kindly informing us that Senate Bill No. 85 is now a law and confers upon county commissioners full power to sell bonds for such purposes.

Will you, or he, kindly inform us as to whether that bill also confers upon the honorable commissioners the power to begin at once to create another floating debt to be provided for in the same way when it shall reach the modest sum of \$95,000? Does this Senate bill wipe out the few safeguards provided for by former statutes to prevent irresponsible, reckless boards from creating such debts by their extravagant expenditures for ill-advised, unnecessary and altogether unwarranted purposes, such as was the cause of the entire debt under consideration?

We hope, if it provides for paying these illegally made debts, it does not remove such restrictions as now exist to plunging headlong into other debts. We feel that it would be far better to attach a severe penalty for issuing orders (when there is no money in fund) by any of these boards, contrary to law, than to give them special legislation and thereby help them to nullify the laws.

IRA M. ALLEN.

The probability is that the refunding act neither adds to nor removes such few safeguards to the reckless piling up of public indebtedness as we now have. Its most vicious feature is the facility it offers for giving bonds of unquestionable value for warrants and other county papers issued in settlement of illegally created debts. Rightly exercised, the authority to refund the debt at a lower rate of interest would be of some benefit. In the light of past events, it is unlikely to be so in practice. As Mr. Allen well says, what is urgently needed is an effectual check against overdrafts, such as the commissioners have recently indulged in. The reckless building of bridges is a notable example. At this time, with a heavily overdrawn fund, an expenditure of over \$10,000 has been contracted for, where it is neither needed nor desired, and there seems to be no way of postponing the execution of this contract.

No sense of responsibility, no anticipation of a day of reckoning has operated to deter the authorities from further expenditures, and the influence of many of those who might be of service in pointing the way out has been undermined by their acquiescence in the policy of deception whose fruitage is a structure costing \$250,000. The financial stability of the county rests now, more than upon anything else, upon the efforts of men like Mr. Allen, who can speak out on these and similar subjects with a virile freedom that will command attention.

HIS CONFIDENCE IMPAIRED.

MR. EDITOR—I noticed in last night's INDEPENDENT "Inquiry of Many Tax-payers," and your response by giving itemized amounts paid to contractors, etc., showing cost of the court house to December 19, 1895, to be \$230,667.72. In looking over the long suppressed report of the county commissioners, published under date of February 21, I noticed the item of \$1,665.06 paid George F. Hammond, fees as architect at our court house. This item does not appear in your statement of the cost. Will you explain to your numerous readers the omission, and by that means restore confidence, which at present is somewhat impaired? CRITIC.

Auditor Lochot says that Architect Hammond's total compensation was 5 per cent. of the cost of construction or the snug sum of \$11,533.38. No additional percentage was imposed for the stone frieze, the wooden balustrade or the tin angels. In round way, therefore, the whole cost of the court house may be put at about \$250,000—a snug sum in view of the original representation that the cost of the "repairs and improvement" would amount to about \$15,000.

WILL BE A CURIOSITY.

MR. EDITOR: Perhaps there may be nothing specially peculiar about that little fellow born on the 29th of February, as detailed in Saturday's paper, only he will be compelled to worry along for eight years before he will have a birthday anniversary. Is the little chap preparing to work a scheme on some future Barnum or museum magnate? Won't he be a curiosity? A real live boy whose first birthday celebration comes when he is eight years old. Has the almanac maker lost his bearings, or where are we at, anyhow? The infant prodigy may consider his fortune assured. Previous to Saturday there was not living in the world a similar natural phenomenon. J. J. H.

THE ANNA SCOTT CASE.

An Interesting Trial Draws to a Close.

VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT.

Judge Pease and Otto E. Young Submit Able Arguments in Behalf of Miss Scott—Prosecuting Attorney Bow For the State.

CANTON, March 3.—After remaining out only five minutes the jury returned a verdict of acquittal in the case of Anna Scott, the Massillon Salvation Army girl. This is a complete victory and legal vindication of the defendant, whose good character was testified to by a number of witnesses, and whose own story appeared to carry great weight.

The Anna Scott case was expected to go to the jury not later than 2 o'clock this afternoon. The witnesses for prosecution and for the defense were examined on Monday, but F. W. Adams and Anna Scott were recalled this morning for rebuttal testimony. With this exception the entire morning was occupied by the arguments of the attorneys of Miss Scott and Prosecuting Attorney C. C. Bow. Otto E. Young presented the first argument, and the final statement in Miss Scott's behalf was made by Judge Anson Pease, who, with Mr. Young, represented the defense.

Judge Pease held that Miss Scott had a claim against F. W. Adams and, therefore, had a perfect right to write the letter which has caused the legal controversy. He cited several similar cases on record where such decisions had been handed down. These, however, involved threats over coals and cattle and were declared just debts. Judge Pease presented an able argument and concluded by requesting a verdict of acquittal.

Prosecuting Attorney Bow closed his argument at noon. He denied the counsel of Miss Scott to find a case wherein a just claim exists on facts similar to the case on trial and referred to the statute which provides that whoever sends a threatening letter for the purpose of extorting money is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to fine and imprisonment.

Judge McCarty began to charge the jury promptly at 1 o'clock.

Numerous witnesses were furnished in defense, yesterday, who testified to Miss Scott's good character.

Miss Scott's arrest resulted from a letter she wrote to F. W. Adams, then local agent for the W. & L. E. railway company, threatening to prosecute unless he settled for an alleged insult. Miss Scott applied at the station during the day to inquire a route to Cincinnati, and claims while there that Mr. Adams attempted to put his arm about her.

COURT HOUSE AND CANTON.

The Anna Scott case Called in Common Pleas Court.

CANTON, March 2.—The case of Ohio against Anna Scott, of Massillon, who is charged with sending a threatening letter to F. W. Adams, formerly local agent of the W. & L. E. railway company, was the first criminal case heard by Judge McCarty today. The first witness for the state was called directly after dinner. Fifteen witnesses have been subpoenaed in defense of Miss Scott. The case may not be finished until tomorrow.

The decision of Judge McCarty this morning overthrows the judgment of \$600 recently secured by Richard Wagner against the city of Canton. The court allowed a motion to the effect that the special finding be made the judgment of the court.

A motion for a new trial in the breach of promise case of Mary E. McCormick against Wm. J. Essig, of Richville, was over-ruled. Miss McCormick recently secured judgment against Wm. Essig in the sum of \$3,000.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Clark Budd and Minnie Gould, of Canton; John G. Thomas and Amanda G. Rabel, of Massillon; Harvey W. Snyder and Lillie A. Beltz, of Mapleton; John M. Harter and Emma Reel, of Trump.

The will of Samuel Pickens, of Washington township, has been admitted to probate and Ephraim Pickens has been appointed executor.

GEORGE BROWN'S CASE.

Charged With Placing Obstruction on the Street Highway.

CANTON, March 4.—George Brown, of Massillon, was arraigned in criminal court for trial. Fully 30 witnesses have been subpoenaed and unless Brown pleads guilty, as he did in police court, the trial will last at least two days. Brown, who is but a boy, was arrested for attempting to wreck an interurban train on Yingling's hill. Rails and stones were placed upon the track and young Brown was almost caught red-handed.

A SHORTAGE DISCOVERED.

L. M. Barriack has completed his examination of the affairs of the water works. The ex-auditor of Carroll county finds that there is an apparent shortage of \$1,342. It is set forth that Superintendent Obliger and Secretary Field, formerly of the water works, have been careless, but it does not say that they are really accountable for the apparent shortage.

John H. Santlers, of Onaburg, has been appointed guardian of Minnie Dehoff.

Annie C. Mo ven has been appointed guardian of Nettie and Ransom H. Laberknight, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Lionel M. Joy and Helen E. Fisher, and Horace Willard Hadden and Mayme Frances Brune, of Canton; Lyman H. Douglas and Ada V. Horner, of Alliance.

A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring may be the means of keeping you well and hearty all summer.

It not only is so, it must be so. One Minute Cough Cure acts quickly, and that's what makes it go. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

THE PRIMA ELECTION.

Judges and Clerks Announced for the Saturday Primary.

The following named judges and clerks have been appointed to act at the Republican primary election to be held next Saturday, March 7, from 1 p. m. to 7 p. m.:

First ward—Frank Shallenberger, L. S. Stohr, judges; William Hemperly, clerk.
Second ward—Harry Whistler, Judson Farrell, judges; Albert Ellis, clerk.
Third ward—P. A. Martz, George W. Mong, judges; Clifford L. Manley, clerk.
Fourth ward—Justin R. White, clerk; Benton Smith, Ed. Pease, judges.
Richville precinct—Clark Metzger, George Gromley, judges.
The first and second ward voting place will be the city prison, corner of Charles and Factory streets. The third and fourth ward voting place will be the Chidester building, in North Erie street.

THAT DAMAGE CASE.

Facts in Connection with Geo. Davidson's Action.

THINKS HIMSELF DAMAGED.

In Reality No Proceedings were Begun Against Him—The Connection of the Massillon Retail Merchants With the Case.

The local clothing merchants who are involved in the damage suit brought by George Davidson on Saturday, to recover \$5,000 for alleged malicious prosecution, cannot conceive how Davidson was damaged sufficiently to warrant the pending action, or that he has any claim whatever. Charles Frantz, at whose hands Davidson claims he was arrested, brought suit against one Alexander, who conducted a cheap clothing sale, charging that the latter had not procured a license. As the owner of the store was not known, each person connected with the establishment was requested to report in court, and when the name of the proprietor was disclosed he alone was held and the rest were dismissed. Davidson was simply a clerk of Alexander's and was really never arrested and was detained in court but a short time. The case against Alexander has never been tried but was continued until some time this month. In the petition filed by Davidson he avers that the clothiers named are defendants combined and guaranteed to protect Charles Frantz from all costs resulting from the suit against Alexander, and that their intentions were malicious and that his character has been greatly damaged.

The clothiers state today that their only agreement was to guarantee the costs in the Alexander case. They had no malicious intentions but objected to a clothing vendor selling within the city limits without first procuring the necessary license. Had Alexander obtained a license he would never have been molested during his stay in the city.

A SECOND DAMAGE CASE.

Massillon Clothing Men Again Become Defendants.

CANTON, March 3.—A second case for damages in the sum of \$5,000, for alleged malicious prosecution, was begun in court, on Monday afternoon, against Charles Frantz, C. M. Whiteman, Herman Marks, Fred Hookway, J. W. Foltz, John Diehlmann, Henry Diehlmann, George Goodhart and Joseph Oppenheimer, of Massillon. The plaintiff is Ernest Hall, who was employed as clerk at a cheap clothing sale, conducted in Massillon by one Alexander. Hall's charges are the same as those of G. C. Davidson. He claims to have been injured in reputation to the amount of \$5,000, by malicious arrest. Suit was brought against Alexander by Charles Frantz for selling without the necessary license. All connected with the sale were summoned to court until the proprietor of the establishment could be ascertained. Like Davidson, Hall was then dismissed. He claims that the clothiers combined to prosecute maliciously, and agreed to protect Charles Frantz from all costs of prosecution.

Hall's attorneys are John C. Bothwell and Babcock & Collins, of Canton.

A DISTRICT TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Charles R. Miller, secretary of the Canton board of trade, presented to the council last night an application for a franchise for the Canton District Telegraph Company. The object is to arrange a system of police calls for the residence quarters.

HIS ARM OFF.

An Accident to Harry Smith at Creston, on the W. & L. E. Railroad.

Harry Smith, a Wheeling & Lake Erie brakeman and son of a Bolivian minister, lost his right arm above the elbow while coupling cars at Creston. The accident occurred at 1:15 Tuesday morning, and the young man is now as comfortable as can be expected. Conductor John Ray and Engineman Riggs were in charge of the train.

A high liver with a torpid liver will not be a long liver. Correct the liver with DeWitt's Little Early Risers, little pills that cure dyspepsia and constipation. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

The first step toward creating a good complexion by Nature's own method is to get the blood clear, and the circulation free and active. There is no complexion so sallow, muddy or pimply but it will be cleared or brightened by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the best natural complexion-maker on earth. It sends the fresh glow of real health to the cheeks by thoroughly clearing all bilious and eruptive humors out of the blood. It strengthens the digestion and regulates the bowels in mild natural way. It gives brighter color to the blood, and not only beautifies the complexion but makes the eyes brighter and the breath sweeter.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a genius. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

CHEW AND SMOKE THE BEST
MAIL POUCH
PURE HARMLESS SATISFYING
NICOTINE NEUTRALIZED

I KO MASILIONA, ALOHA!

The Happy Hawaiians Return to Town.

A GREAT SUCCESS SCORED.

Everybody Glad to see the Dark-Skinned Musicians—The Address to the People of Massillon—Off Again Tuesday for Distant Parts.

Nani meka mahaloeha anda I ko Masiliona Aloha!

The Royal Hawaiian Band celebrated its return to Massillon on Monday, after the miserable misadventures of two months ago, by marching down East Main street, five abreast, playing on the splendid new instruments Director Libornio's own composition "Greetings to Massillon." When the concert began before a distinguished audience in the opera house the talented musicians again played it, and later in the evening, played and sang it, employing the strange words used at the beginning of this account, which being reduced to English mean:

"Glory! Glory with great blessing To the Massillonians, greeting!"

The business aspect of this visit of the Hawaiians was of secondary moment. They have been working eastward, but found that various causes made it imprudent for them to push on in that direction, so they turned west and are doing a fair business. They hope to revisit Massillon in the summer. They called on acquaintances Monday, and evidently enjoyed themselves. At the evening concert a large audience assembled, and upon the rising of the curtain listened first to this address read by Samuel K. Kamakaia, president of the band and a Calvinist minister:

A LETTER OF THANKS.

"To the Generous Hearted Citizens of Massillon, with Greetings:

"We, the members of the band of the Hawaiian nation, through the grace of God, had here once more to meet with the open-hearted citizens of Massillon—the ones who in kindness gave us food and water of true love with lovely help, during our days of need, without first thinking that we should ever meet face to face shall ever remain in our hearts forgotten."

"Good citizens, we are now standing before you with an olive leaf in our hand—a small reward for your kindly help to us. Such a recompense is small compared with the great kindness you have shown toward us, but as the bible says, 'Be the thing given ever so tiny, if accompanied with love it is great,' and such a tiny thing accompanied with love is what we give you in this, a march composed especially for you. It is called 'Greetings to Massillon,' and shall be the first piece rendered this evening by the band."

"It had been our intention to present each member of the audience with a copy of the same this evening, but a telegram received late this afternoon, saying, 'Unable to get music printed,' prevents us from doing so. However, a ticket will be given each one at the door after the concert entitling them to one of these souvenirs by presenting same at Mr. Baltzy's drug store in the opera block after the music arrives. We regret very much our inability to give you the music tonight, and hope all will be satisfactory in the near future."

"In conclusion, we the members of the Hawaiian band tender our most sincere thanks for the kind and generous spirit manifested to us by the citizens of Massillon, and may God increase the welfare of all in your city, and especially those who so kindly assisted us."

The band proved worthy of its reputation. With new instruments, under the splendid leadership of Mr. Libornio, the compositions on the programme were rendered with a finished taste not surpassed by Sousa's band or Gilmore's in its best days. There were thirty-seven instruments in use. Tuesday morning the organization left for Wooster.

Mr. Kamakaia says that his country men will remain here indefinitely. They are not in sympathy with the present government, and are assured that it cannot sustain itself very long as the people are opposed to it by a large majority. They live on the co-operative plan and are meeting with a fair degree of success.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Who infest the market and are the means of robbing sick people of their money, and is of still greater consequence of not unfrequently aggravating the complaints under which they labor. It is an act of duty we owe to society to warn the people against these dangerous frauds. A little care on the part of the purchaser will protect them from imposition by bearing in mind these facts: Never buy where it is offered in bulk, (in kegs or jugs) as the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are sold only in bottles having the handsome steel plate label displaying the combat between St. George and the Dragon, and having at the bottom a miniature note of hand for one cent, bearing a facsimile of the signature of the president of the company. Over the cork is a metallic cap, on which is impressed the name of the article, together with a medallion head in the centre. Any person selling the counterfeit Hostetter's Stomach Bitters shall not hesitate to bring to justice, as we never fail to convict.

One Minute Cough Cure touches the right spot. It also touches at the right time if you take it when you have a cold or cough. See the point? Then don't cough. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

HE CAUGHT GOLD.

A C. L. & W. Man Wants \$10,000 Damages.

A suit to recover \$10,000 damages is now on trial, brought by John Maitland of Lorain, against the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling company. Maitland claims that while in the company's employ as a machinist, he was exposed to a draught, from which he contracted a cold leading to other diseases. He claims he was compelled to work where the draught struck him, caused by continual opening of doors. The jury today visited the railroad shop to get an idea of its construction. Through the oddity of the case it is attracting widespread attention over the state.

COAL RATES TO GO UP.

Brighter Days for the Massillon Miners.

AN ADVANCE OF SIX CENTS.

DeArmit Agrees to Sign the Agreement So That No Doubt Exists as to the Ratification of the Understanding—All Ohio Districts Affected.

COLUMBUS, March 3.—Mr. H. L. Chapman, of Jackson, president of the Ohio Coal Operators' Association, is in the city, and says that by the agreement between the operators and miners the price of mining in Ohio will be increased as soon as it is positively known that the rate has been increased in the Pittsburgh district. This contract is iron-clad. The increase goes into effect without any action on the part of the operators and in the event of any disagreement the services of the joint committee of operators and miners will be called.

Advices from Pittsburgh show that the operators are to pay 70 cents per ton from and after this date, and according to this the rate in Ohio will be 61 cents per ton. It is known that enough of the large Pittsburgh operators have signified that they are ready to sign the agreement to make it binding on the others. Mr. DeArmit was not present but telegraphed that he was ready to sign as soon as he returned home, and others are in the same situation.

The new joint committee of Ohio operators and miners have not held a meeting since they were appointed, but it is probable that they will be called together in the near future to consider some important matters.

IN MASSILLON DISTRICT.

J. F. Pocock stated this afternoon that he and all the other operators will begin to pay 61 cents per ton for all coal mined the moment they receive an official notice that the price in the Pittsburgh district has been advanced to 70 cents. The joint committee of Ohio miners and operators, he says, is in session in Columbus today.

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and croup cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses only 25c. Children love it. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Life's often lost from little ills Which might be saved by little pills. That is to say, if you suffer from biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, or torpid liver use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Quick in effect, heals and leaves no scar. Burning, scaly skin eruptions quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Applied to burns, scalds, old sores, it is magical in effect. Always cures piles. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

Karl's Clover Root will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your bowels and make your head clear as a bell. 25c., 50c., and \$1. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

J. W. Pierce, Republican, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, 'DR.
PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

THE POTATO SCAB.

Its Cause and the Remedy Told In A Rhode Island Station Bulletin.

The chief cause of the scab in potatoes is the bacteroid fungus discovered by Thaxter—at least that is what the scientists tell us. Therefore, when the germs of the disease upon the seed tubers are destroyed, the liability to scab on the new crop is materially reduced. The usual plan is to soak the cut tubers 1½ to 3 hours in a solution of 2 to 2½ ounces of corrosive sublimate to 15 gallons of water, but even after this is most carefully done scab will appear on the tubers grown in certain soils and on stable manure.

At the Rhode Island station, when the subject of scab has received earnest attention, results make it appear that there, as well as elsewhere, the proportion of scab is two or three times as large when farmyard manure is used as on high grade commercial fertilizers. Wheeler and Tucker maintain that upon acid soil the potato scab fungus is promoted by the presence of air slaked lime, wood ashes (which, like air slaked lime, consist largely of carbonate of lime), soda ash (soda carbonate) and double carbonates of potash and magnesia, as well as barnyard manure.

Upon the acid soil of Rhode Island practical immunity from scab has been secured upon three successive crops when none of the substances just named has been used, but when these articles were used the potatoes were scabby. Land plaster (gypsum or sulphate of lime) is the only form of lime employed which has not injured the growth of the crops or promoted development of scab. Sulphate of ammonia produced less scabby potatoes than nitrate of soda. Common salt (sodium chloride) reduced the percentage of scab, and since seaweed carries much salt a satisfactory explanation is afforded for the opinion commonly held that less scab results from its use than without it.

It also appears to have been proved at the station referred to that the character of the soil has a marked effect upon the degree of scab; also that the use of sulphate of ammonia, muriate of sulphate of potash, kamit and common salt, in connection with dissolved phosphate rock, bone or boneblack, soils which now tend to produce scabby tubers would become less favorable to the disease. The belief is expressed that a rational system of rotation of crops, which would include a beet or other root crops and no cabbages (any or all of which may possibly contain or spread scab germs), would also help to alleviate the condition on such soils.

Double Hives.

George Appleton tells in The Farm Journal that when the production of honey is not a side industry, but the only one, the double hive has taken the place of the single one. The more workers there are in any industry the greater will be the product if the workers have sufficient food and facilities. He says:

A small colony requires as much attention as, in fact, probably more than, a large colony. Therefore, when the season is fairly begun and the strength of each colony is determined, unite the weak colonies immediately. It is better to have five strong colonies than 25 weak ones. Give each colony a double hive—that is, a hive with as much room in the surplus chamber as in the brood chamber. If this be done and the double hive be kept recruited to its maximum capacity, then there is no question as to the profit in keeping bees, provided of course that the season is an average one and that there is honey in the fields that may be collected. There is no reason why a colony should not contain 50,000 or 75,000 bees, and they must be as numerous in order to insure success, not a few pounds of honey, but 50, 75 or 100 pounds of extracted honey to a colony.

Mixing Clover and Timothy Seed.

Almost all farmers seed with a mixture of clover and timothy. But it is much better to sow each of these seeds separately than to mix before sowing. Timothy is lighter and bulkier in proportion to its weight. Its seed cannot be thrown as far with the seeder or by hand as can the compact clover seed. The latter with the seeder can reach 10½ feet on each side when clover seed is sown, with timothy seed not more than 9 feet on each side, and it is better not to rely on more than 7½ feet, or 15 feet in all. When the seed is mixed, it leaves a blank space of 6 feet where no timothy seed falls, or else a strip of 6 feet wide where the clover seed has had a double seeding. Either of these makes the field look badly. An even growth, both of clover and grass, helps to keep the weeds down, and it also makes the land richer for future crops.—American Cultivator.

The New York Plum Scale.

The New York plum scale is the one subject for consideration in a bulletin from the New York station. It seems that the little lady bugs are its natural enemies; therefore protect them. Professor Slingerland advises spraying infested trees once after the leaves fall in autumn, and at least twice in the spring before the buds open. "Use kerosene emulsion diluted four times, and the application cannot be done too thoroughly. Each little scale must be hit."

A Good Practice.

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Horticultural society Professor Tracy recommended as a good practice the method of a certain squash grower, who when he gives the last cultivation in July sows red clover. This starts with the first rain and gets a good growth before winter. It is turned under in the spring to the advantage of the succeeding crop.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

Prevented by the Bluestoning Remedies and the Hot Water Treatment.

The bluestoning remedies and the hot water treatment contain the essential principles used by all those who have success fully treated wheat for smut. So, as learned at the Minnesota station, no one questions the effectiveness of the remedies or the profit of treating seed wheat. The bluestone sprinkling method is the handiest and cheapest of all, and is nearly as good as any. The bluestone dipping method is an old and tried remedy, kills the smut and is only slightly more expensive than the sprinkling method. Bluestone has a slightly injurious effect in retarding the germination of the grain, and the dipping method, as ordinarily carried out by farmers, has a worse effect than the sprinkling method. The hot water treatment is the best in effect on the quality of the seeds and crop, and it destroys the smut, but under ordinary farm conditions it is somewhat difficult to carry out, as the wheat must be carefully dried, a rather difficult task in our cold spring weather.

The bluestoning sprinkling method is the simplest and cheapest remedy, and is recommended in the bulletin under consideration. Here is the formula: Dissolve a pound of bluestone (copper sulphate) in 3 gallons of water. Spread out 10 bushels of wheat on a tight floor in barn or house or in a tight wagon box and sprinkle on the solution. With scoop shovel turn the grain several times during the sprinkling till every kernel is thoroughly wetted. In case of badly infested seed wheat it should be first thoroughly cleaned, using a strong blast to remove all grains of smut and the 3 gallons of the solution should be applied to only 7 bushels of wheat instead of 10. In three hours the wheat will be ready for the seeder, and as the bluestone somewhat injures the seed, it should not be prepared long before it is sown. A good plan is to prepare in the evening the seed to be used the next day.

As the seed is somewhat swollen a few quarts more per acre should be sown than of dry wheat. The bluestone solution can be made by the barrel, using care to get the right proportions of bluestone and water, and then it can be measured out one ten quart pailful to seven or eight bushels of wheat. The wheat should be turned four or five times within an hour after sprinkling. The hot water treatment and the bluestone dipping method are too well known to require description.

Composting Poor Material.

Much of the objection to composting manure comes from the fact that in most cases it is the repository of a great deal of trash that has originally very little material value. The straw of grain is a large constituent of most compost heaps. The excrement that is mostly free from straw is deemed rich enough to be drawn on the land without composting. Yet in most cases the pure excrement can be composted very slightly with more profit than the other. In fact, much coarse straw, slightly stained with manure, is too poor to pay for handling unless some richer material is added to it. The compost heap is generally deficient in mineral fertility. If potash and phosphate were added to the manure pile and then composted, both would be in much better condition for plant use than they will be if applied without the manure. Some of the manure which is largely nitrogenous is needed in every compost heap. Nitrogen is the most effective manure known, and nitrate of soda put in the manure heap will make it rot rapidly and greatly add to the effectiveness of the fertilizers.—American Cultivator.

Phosphate For Potatoes.

Potash rather than phosphate would seem to be indicated as a fertilizer by analysis of the potato. Yet many farmers have been very successful applying a little phosphate in each hill, not only increasing the yield, but growing potatoes free from scab. On heavy soil the application of superphosphate may make more potash available. It always contains an excess of sulphuric acid which acts on the soil and fits its potash for use. This same sulphuric acid also probably destroys some of the fungus which causes the scab. But the germicide corrosive sublimate used as a weak dilution for the seed is more effective in preventing scab than any other application. The phosphate will need to be liberally supplemented with potash for potato crops grown on sandy soil, and some of the potash should always be used on heavy soils, as what they contain is often not in available form to be used as plant food.—American Cultivator.

How to Use a Crescent Saw.

A writer who assumes to know gives these directions in The American Agriculturist: Hold the saw in position square across the log, the center of the saw directly over the center of the log. Stand so that you face the line of the cut with the handle directly opposite the center of your body. Keep as close and let the saw freely miss your body and clothing. Get the stroke with your arms and the bend and turn of your body. Hold the handle loosely in both hands, with the outside hand below. Pull the saw straight through the cut both latterly and perpendicularly. Practice so you can change sides and draw either right or left handed. With a little practice this can be done more rapidly and easier.

Injury From Feeding Potatoes.

American Cultivator reports that some injury to stock has occurred in western New York from overfeeding it with cheap potatoes. "Low as potatoes are their feeding value in any quantity is still lower. If given too large doses, the animals will scour and lose rather than gain. Potatoes should never be fed without both hay and some grain or meal to add to their nutritive value. A limited quantity, say two or three quarts daily, cut and sprinkled with meal, will be greedily eaten and will greatly benefit all kinds of stock."

A THEATRICAL BUDGET

The Present Syndicate Scheme For Producing Plays.

WILL PRODUCE GOOD RESULTS.

Sydney Rosenfeld's Long Deferred Good Luck—An American Actor's Hit In London—Comic Opera Is Still Vigorous—A Promising Ingenue—Other Chit-chat.

Theatrical syndicates are all the rage just now. There are the American, with unlimited capital behind it, and the Sydney Rosenfeld, with \$30,000 at its back, besides another of which I hear, and which, I understand, is to attend to every detail connected with the production of a play, from the writing down to or up to the actual presentation. It will also hire actors, take orders for scenery, rewrite the efforts of ambitious authorial beginners, book routes, represent theaters and managers and get engagements for actors out of work, of whom there is now a lamentably large number. I do not know whether this latest proposed syndicate is "all on paper" or not, but if it is started in the right manner, with the right men at the head of it and sufficient capital to tide over the few necessarily dull months at the beginning, it ought to succeed. There has long existed a need for just such a theatrical clearing house, where managers may safely intrust the details of their small productions to experienced hands, simply giving general directions as to their wishes and the amount desired to be expended. Such an enterprise, properly conducted, would enable the producer to get everything cheaper than at present, owing to the large volume of work, and it would also have the effect of inducing writers to try their plays at special matinees, a consummation devoutly to be wished.



FRANKLIN MAC LEAY.

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A great many now well known foreign writers for the stage were started on the road to success in this manner. An opportunity would thus be afforded to judge of the adaptability of a play, and the "pig in a poke" element which now pervades the purchase of untried dramas would be to a great extent eliminated. There is no use to say that co-operation will strangle the native drama. That which deserves to survive will do so, despite novel conditions, and the only wonder is that the present status has not been reached sooner. It ought to prove a boon to struggling authors who at present are unable to get a hearing.

Sydney Rosenfeld's Genius.

In this connection the persistence of Sydney Rosenfeld is worthy of mention. The syndicate which bears his name is to produce the plays of American authors. Mr. Rosenfeld's efforts will naturally get the first hearing, and this man, who is, in my opinion, and that of many competent judges, one of the brightest writers the American stage has ever had, will at last be given the opportunity to get a proper setting for his work. Of course Rosenfeld is not a beginner. He has written successful comedies, comic operas and farces, but for some reason which no one appears to be able to explain he has latterly lost his grip, and it had begun to look as though he had gone into permanent eclipse. That he has not is a good thing for the American stage, because Rosenfeld is a conscientious author, who does not believe in fakery and writes only what he conceives to be worthy. Such men are unfortunately too few in the field of dramatic authorship. He made a fortune out of "The Senator," which he and Lloyd wrote for Crane, and it is said that Rosenfeld then spent all that he had made in trying to convince managers that "The Stepping Stone" was the play the New York public wanted. And it was a worthy effort, too, but it was a play which could not by any possibility become very popular. Mr. Rosenfeld, however, showed his faith by his deeds, as he always does, and the result demonstrated that he was mistaken. Now he has one of his works which has been tried and proved successful, and with this as a "stepping stone" he ought to be able to put himself in a comfortable position again.

Mac Leay's Success Abroad.

The latest numbers of the London Illustrated weeklies, just to hand, are full of pictures of Franklin Mac Leay and accounts of the phenomenal success he has scored at the Lyric theatre, in that city, as the despicable tyrant Nero in Wilson Barrett's religious drama, "The Sign of the Cross." This news should prove particularly gratifying to persons on this side of the water, inasmuch as Mr. Mac Leay is not an Englishman, but "one of us." He is a very young man, too, and the fact that he has never been under the management of but one man, Wilson Barrett, during his experience of several years on the stage, speaks volumes for his determination to work regularly up the ladder to the top. I know that he was offered a large salary last year to star here this season in a bad melodrama. The temptation to a young actor to see his name on the bills in large type and incidentally to receive a hothouse of adulation and plaudits is very great, but Mac Leay resisted, albeit not without a struggle, and the wisdom of his determination has now been amply demonstrated. He has been Wilson Barrett's leading man for some time, and as he has made a hit in London and is a hard student, without any of the widely prevalent big head, though with a full appreciation of his own worth, he ought to be heard from before long in a still more prominent position. Another gratifying feature of Mac Leay's success, to Americans, is the fact that he was the favorite pupil of that excellent

player, the idol of many a matinee girl of the last generation, that sterling tragedian and representative actor, James S. Murdoch.

Comic Opera Not Dead.

While it is reported and is possibly true that Della Fox will next season abandon comic opera for musical comedy, it does not, by any means, prove that the former class of entertainment is dead or has been put on the dunce's stool by the managers. Outside of the ambitious organization which will hold forth during the greater portion of next season at Abbey's theatre, Max Heleman will send out an enormous organization in a work on which De Koven and Smith, the authors of "Robin Hood," "Rob Roy," etc., are now collaborating. Besides this, I hear that La Shelle and Clarke, the proprietors of the Frank Danells Opera company, are looking for another book and score. Inasmuch as Danells in "The Wizard of the Nile" has made one of the really phenomenal hits of the season in a pecuniary as well as artistic sense, it cannot be denied for him. It must therefore be their intention to send out still another company. Then there will be Jeff De Angelis, who I predict will give Francis Wilson and De Wolf Hopper a close race for supremacy. Besides all these, there will be on the road about a score of smaller organizations devoted to comic opera, stolen and otherwise, so that the lovers of light music will have no just cause for complaint during the coming season.

High Prices of Admission.

Some time ago several of the first class theaters of this city put up the prices of orchestra chairs to \$2. For a short time the innovation seemed to get along swimmingly, but then the public rebelled. Theatergoers could not understand why they should pay \$2 to see a company which would go over to Brooklyn the following week and present the same play in the same manner at prices ranging from \$1.50 down. The attendance began to fall away slowly, and now several of the houses have gone back to the rate of \$1.50, which, in all conscience, is high enough. It is an open secret that most of the New York city theaters do not pay, but that is no affair of the public. If managers will erect playhouses on land which is worth more than building and ground together should cost, that is their own lookout. They want the "New York endorsement"—a thing, by the way, which is rapidly losing its value—and they must pay for it. It is manifestly unfair to expect their patrons to foot the bills for their foolish experimentation; hence the drop in prices in most cases.

Popularity of Music Halls.

The popularity of music halls continues unabated. Spurred on doubtless by the great success of Hammerstein's Olympia and Koster & Bial's, another mammoth resort of that sort is to be put up almost directly opposite the latter on Thirty-fourth street. It is difficult to account for the favor with which these places have met on any other theory than that the people patronize them primarily because they are permitted to smoke and drink there, and that the entertainment provided is but a secondary consideration. It would also appear to indicate that that portion of the theater-going public which prefers serious dramatic effort is gradually becoming smaller. This view is borne out somewhat by the enormous takings of the contemporary performance houses. Then, too, on the road, while the present season has been a disastrous one for most dramatic companies, these hybrid organizations which dispense vulgarly under the cloak of burlesque have never stumbled upon more prosperous times. Scarcely one of these affairs has failed to make money. The result cannot, however, fail to be beneficial, for next season the woods will be full of them and nearly all of them will fall, whereas the genuine friends of the drama will rejoice.

Gilbert and Sullivan Again.

The quarrels of Gilbert and Sullivan, or, more correctly speaking, of Gilbert, are a rather old story, but the doings of these two marvellous compounders of comic opera are always of interest. They have, I hear, nearly completed a work which will be produced in London within a couple of months. If it should prove successful in the British metropolis, it will be brought to this country. Despite the fact that Gilbert and Sullivan are working together again, it is said that they "never speak as they pass by," and that their sole method of communication is through mutual friend D'Oyly Carte. If this be true, it may prove a serious drawback to the success of the collaborators. Their early works were wonders of satirical dialogue and melody. Sullivan's music never failed to catch the exact spirit of Gilbert's libretto, as witness "The Mikado," "Patience" and "Phantom." That was because they were in perfect accord. Long distance or half-hearted collaboration is seldom productive of the best results and "Utopia Limited," the latest joint effort of these two inseparables, is a shining verification of the truth of that assertion.

A Rising Comedienne.

There is a girl playing the role of an English play box in "Goodman Joe" at the Bijou theatre, in this city, who is certain to make her mark in her chosen profession. She is Dorothy Usner, a petite, winsome, highly educated and exceedingly pretty and vivacious ingenue who can also sing. She was born in St. Louis 20 years ago,



DOROTHY USNER.

and is the daughter of E. D. Usner, who is one of the prominent railroad officials of Peoria, Ill. Besides a large preliminary experience in amateur theatricals, Miss Usner played one season with Daniel Frohman's company, doing excellent work as Mrs. DePuyser in "The Charity Ball" and Margery Knox in "Mon and Women." Her next engagement was her present one. Although she plays the page, she also understands the leading female character, and if the opportunity to show what she can do with it should ever occur Miss Usner is likely to surprise some people. She is essentially an ingenue whom it will pay wide awake managers to watch closely. OCTAVIUS CORNER.

CLEVELAND PRESIDED.

Presbyterian Home Missionary Meeting In New York.

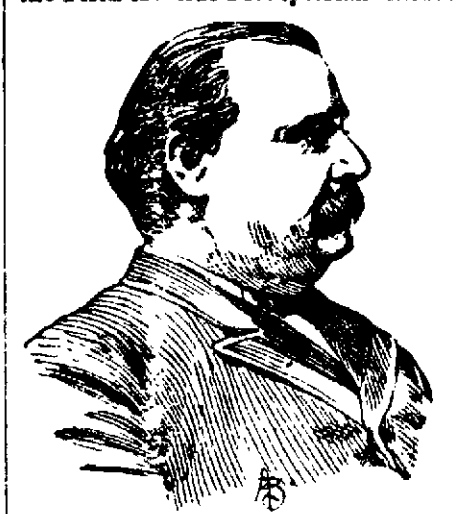
THE PRESIDENT MAKES A SPEECH.

He Declares His Fealty to the Home Mission Cause—Points Out the Good the Movement Has Done—Other Notable People Spoke.

NEW YORK, March 4.—One of the most important meetings held in recent years in favor of the home mission movement of the Presbyterian church was that which took place in Carnegie Music hall last night. The importance of the occasion was emphasized by the appearance, as presiding officer of the meeting of President Cleveland. Every available spot in the hall was crowded, and an overflow meeting was held in the lower hall.

The platform was crowded with prominent ministers and laymen of the Presbyterian church.

When President Cleveland appeared, accompanied by Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church,



GROVER CLEVELAND.

he was received with tumultuous applause, the whole audience rising and waving handkerchiefs.

When the applause had subsided Dr. Hall introduced President Cleveland as chairman of the meeting, whereupon the applause was renewed again and again. When the cheering had subsided, Mr. Cleveland said:

I desire to express my appreciation of the privilege of participating in this conference and of the opportunity thus afforded me of testifying to the value and usefulness of the work undertaken by the board of home missions of the Presbyterian church.

My interest in this subject and my familiarity with home missionary efforts are not newly acquired. They early came to me in the surroundings of a Christian Presbyterian home, and were stimulated by a father's faithful labors for the cause. My early impressions are not, however, the only basis of the testimony I give tonight in favor of home missions. As your fellow citizen interested, I hope, in all things that deepen the religious sentiment of our people and enlarge Christian influence, I fully realize the transcendent importance of this agency in its operation upon the hearts of men for the salvation of their souls. The long roster of those who have been led into the way of righteousness through the instrumentality of our home missions are rich trophies of successful endeavor.

But it is not only as your fellow citizen, but as the chief executive officer of your government that I desire to speak, for I am entirely certain that I serve well our entire people, whose servant I am, when I here testify to the benefit our country has received through home missionary effort, and when I join you in an attempt to extend and strengthen that effort.

No one charged with the duties and responsibilities which necessarily weigh upon our chief executive can fail to appreciate the importance of religious teaching and Christian labor in the newly settled portions of our vast domain. It is there where hot and stubborn warfare between the forces of good and evil is constantly invited. In these days the vanguard of occupation in a new settlement is never without its vicious and criminal element. Gambling houses and drinking shops are frequently among the first establishments in a new community. It must also be confessed that removal from old homes and associations to a new and more primitive home has a tendency among honest and respectable settlers to smother scruples and to breed toleration of evil and indifference to Christianizing and elevating agencies.

These conditions, if unchecked and uncorrected, fix upon the new community by their growth and expansion a character and disposition which, while dangerous to peace and order in the early stages of settlement develop into badly regulated municipalities, corrupt and unsafe territories, and undesirable states. These are serious considerations in a country where the people, good or bad, are its rulers because the conditions to which I have referred would certainly menace within a circle constantly enlarging the safety and welfare of the entire body politic. If we could not hope that churches and religious teaching would from the first be on the ground to oppose the evil influences that are apt to pervade the beginning of organized communities.

These churches and this religious teaching were never more needed than now on our own distant frontiers, where the process of forming new states is going on so rapidly and where new comers who are to be the citizens of new states are so rapidly gathering together.

For these instrumentalities at the outposts of our population, so vitally important in the view of Christian men as well as patriotic citizens, we must depend, to a very great extent, on home missionary exertion. How can we excuse ourselves if we permit this exertion to languish for the lack of proper support?

If we turn from the objects of home missionary labor to the situation of those actually toiling in distant fields for God and humanity and a purer, better citizenship, our sympathy with their work must be further quickened and our sense of duty to them and their cause actively stimulated. These are the men and women who have left home and the association of friends under the direction of organized mission boards to teach Christianity in sparsely settled sections and organize churches where none exist, enduring discomfort, hardship, poverty and danger for the sake of a cause to which, in a very comfortable and inexpensive way, we profess to be attached. These are our soldiers at the front, fighting our battles; and we, who stay at home, cannot escape the duties that are laid for them and reinforcing them in every way if we are to continue them in our service.

Our hearts have recently been profoundly stirred by the dangers that threaten the devoted men and women who have gone from among us to preach and teach Christianity in a foreign land. Our sympathy with them and those with whom they labor and suffer is made more painful be-

cause the arm of complete relief has not thus far been able to reach them. Our missionary impulse should be large enough and strong enough for both the men and women who will not turn away from them, nor allow discouragement to deter activity in their behalf, let us not forget the missionaries in our own land who need our aid, to whom we owe a duty and who can be reached.

It seems to me that if the Christian people of our land estimate at its real value the work which the board of home missions has in charge, and if they can be made to realize its extreme importance, the means to carry on and extend this work will be equally forthcoming; and I hope that such an unusual interest may be aroused in behalf of the cause, by the movement of which this meeting is a part, as will suggest to many heretofore indifferent, that among the most comforting of their possessions will be share in the triumphs and achievements of home missions.

After President Cleveland's address a prayer was offered by Rev. W. C. Roberts, secretary of the board of home missions.

Speeches were then made by Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, superintendent of missions for Alaska; Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, Rev. Charles L. Thompson, chairman of the home missions of the Presbyterian missions of New York, and Booker T. Washington, the colored principal of Tuskegee institute, Alabama.

THE MARQUETTE STATUE.

Linton, A. P. A. Advocate, Thinks It Will Be Removed.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Although much pressure is being brought to bear on members of congress to induce them to have the Wisconsin statue of Pere Marquette taken from Statuary hall, it is unlikely that any action of the sort will be taken. Mr. Linton of Michigan, the member who introduced resolutions for the removal of the statue, is not disposed to push his protest at present.

He says that he believes the members of the legislature of Wisconsin will conclude that the statue was out of place and at its next session pass an act to withdraw it and possibly substitute another statue in its place. He also said he was certain that the agitation of the matter had the effect of preventing the fulfillment of the plans for ceremonies and speechmaking.

TO ABOLISH THE FEES.

Salaries For U. S. Attorneys and Marshals Discussed In The House.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The house spent the session in debating the amendment to the legislative appropriation bill to abolish the fee system in the cases of United States district attorneys and marshals. The salaries fixed by the amendment range from \$2,000 to \$5,000.

The amendment was endorsed by almost every member of the judiciary committee. It was argued the amendment would reduce the expenses of the United States courts, which have doubled since 1878, at least \$500,000 for the first year, and result in stopping the pernicious padding of the business of the Federal courts.

HANDY IN CASE OF WAR.

Commission Wanted to Examine a New Canal Route.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Senator Turpie has introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission under the direction of the secretary of war to make a preliminary survey for a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Washburn river.

He said in presenting the resolution that the proposed canal would afford a cheap and direct route between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, and in case of foreign war a line for the transportation of munitions of war which would be safe from outside attack.

THE YURUAN INCIDENT.

English Ambassador and Venezuelan Minister Settling the Matter.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It has been learned that the British ambassador here, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the Venezuelan minister in this city, Senor Andrade, have entered into direct negotiations for a settlement of the Yuruan incident.

It involved the arrest of a British police official in the territory in dispute between Venezuelan and Great Britain, the hauling down of the British flag and a subsequent demand for an indemnity upon the part of Great Britain.

Vote For Kentucky Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 4.—The senatorial ballot resulted as follows: Blackburn, 61; George Todd, 28; Stone, 1; Blandford, 1; Comingore, 7; Doboe, 7; Yorkes, 1; Worthington, 3; Fugh, 1; Finley, 2; Carlisle, 1; Hill, 1; Holt, 3; B. nett, 1; McCartney; Davidson, 1; Lewis, 1; Denton, 1; Hunter, 4; McCreehy, 3; St. John Boyle, 1.

Governor Greenhalge Resting Quietly.

LOWELL, Mass., March 4.—Governor Greenhalge is reported to be resting quietly. He passed a good night and did not appear to have lost any ground, although his few hours sleep came through the influence of opiates.

Harrison to Marry April 6.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Ex-President Harrison says that his marriage with Mrs. Dimmick will take place on April 6, in St. Thomas' church, this city. The rector of that church, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, will officiate.

The Weather.

Fair and slightly colder; northerly winds.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Cable from Constantinople announced that the Armenians are still being murdered in Asia.

A Leipzig dispatch stated that three men, including a journalist, are being tried behind closed doors for betraying military secrets.

The pope received the cardinals, and in his address referred to Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and censured him severely for selling himself to the enemy, and hoped that it would have no influence on the spread of the faith.

News arrived of the death of one of the members of the famous Talleyrand-Peregrin family in France.

The storm in New England is believed to have caused a loss of over \$10,000,000, and has thrown out of work over 500,000 mill operatives.

The deed of Fairman Rodgers' property, at Ochoe Point, Newport, to Alice Trask Drexel, was recorded.

THE RAY OF MYSTERY.

Development of Roentgen's Discovery.

ITS USES AND POSSIBILITIES.

Photographs Made Through Metals Two Years Ago.

Its Peculiar Properties Were All Set Forth to the Scientific World Early in 1896. Not Much Better Understood Now Than It Was Then—The Part Tesla's Converter Plays in Recent Experiments.

[Copyright, 1896, by the Author.]
New York, Feb. 28.—Probably no such popular furor for a purely scientific discovery was ever excited before as has grown out of the exploitation of the new photography with the aid of the X ray, or Roentgen ray, as it is popularly known. How many intelligent and well educated men and women know, or knew a month ago, what a cathode is or was?
Yet the name cathode dates back to the time of Faraday, 1832.
The cathode ray has been known for more than 15 years.
Photography with the cathode ray is more than two years old.
In view of the excitement created all over the world by the experiments made by scientists in the last two months, these facts seem remarkable. They are beyond question, though, and I have seen the pictured results of cathode photography, the product of the experiments of Professor Philipp Lenard of Germany, published in March, 1894. Lenard's discoveries awakened the scientific world to investigation. Roentgen was one of the investigators. It happened to be the good fortune of Roent-

ently the receptacle, the anode the producer and disseminator, of light. In the brilliant rays which streamed from the positive pole the negative pole was thrown completely in shadow until Hittorf and Crookes almost simultaneously discovered that it, too, propagated a ray.
Crookes' Achievements.
Crookes' achievements in the direction of producing a vacuum resulted in the Crookes tubes which have become famous popularly as well as scientifically of late because of their use in cathode photography. It was in one of his vacuum tubes that Crookes hunted down the cathode ray, or, as a recent scientific writer put it, "vitalized" the ray for the benefit of the Royal Society and the British Association in 1879. In the scientific world the discovery was regarded as of grave importance, and the scientific journals made much of it. But if there was any mention of it in the daily or weekly newspapers it must have been very brief, and to the reader of un-scientific mind must have seemed very un-interesting, for who, by the widest stretch of the imagination, could have associated the fact that a ray of some kind, imperceptible to the eye under ordinary conditions, proceeded from the negative pole of a vacuum tube with the possibility of photographing the human brain? Certainly Crookes did not, and it was not until 1891 that the discovery was made that these peculiar rays would penetrate solids. Wiedemann and Ebert noticed in that year that gold leaf coatings on vacuum tubes were transparent to the cathode rays.
This fact, being made known to the scientific world, was developed by the late Professor Hertz, whose assistant was Professor Philipp Lenard. Professor Lenard became deeply interested in this peculiar property of the cathode ray and made earnest efforts to classify the ray, forming a theory that it was of ethereal nature and basing his experiments on that idea. Up to the time of his experiments the rays had been studied only in the vacuum. The glass of the vacuum tube seemed im-pervious to them. Professor Lenard wanted to get them into the air. With other scientific men, he believed that they could not be led through glass, and he did not know that they would pass into the air, but their ability to penetrate metal seemed to offer a means of leading them without the tube. Professor Hertz suggested the use of an aluminium window to bring the

waves of electrified air," photography through opaque substances might have been known before, for Nikola Tesla tells me he has found that these "sound waves of electrified air" will make impressions on dry plates, like the cathode rays.
But sound waves are not supposed to take photographs, and it would have been beyond all reason to expect it of them. The cathode rays illuminated very faintly, but perceptibly. It was natural for the experimenter to test their effect on the photographic plate and on sensitive paper for the purpose of creating an analogy between them and the rays of light which come to us as illuminants, but which, unlike the cathode rays, will not pass through opaque substances.
The cathode ray was not light, but it produced this one effect of light at least—it decomposed the chemicals on the dry



SHADOWGRAPH.
(From one of Roentgen's own negatives showing hand with rings on one finger.)

plate. If the cathode waves would do this, why would not the "sound waves of electrified air?" The Roentgen experiments with the cathode rays showed that the rays were produced in unexampled strength by the use of the Tesla converter, through whose discharges the "electrified air" waves were produced. So Mr. Tesla very naturally tried the effect of his "sound waves of electrified air," with the result of which I have told. He was the first to photograph the human brain, and though he does not consider the photograph a success he expects to improve on it. In fact, he tells me he is progressing with his experiments rapidly to the point where he hopes to take instantaneous pictures with the new ray. Up to this time the best results have been obtained with exposures of an hour or more.
Lenard's experiments with the cathode ray stirred up the scientific world mightily. He not only demonstrated the possibility of bringing the new rays through metals, but brought them through glass. The glass was thin, though—thinner than had been used in prior experiments. Roentgen, as I have said, went one step beyond Lenard. He discovered a method of intensifying the ray so that it would pass through plates of metal as well as metal foil, through blocks of wood and other thick, opaque substances. This gave the discovery its practical value—its value in surgery and other fields, in which efforts are being made to apply it now. Roentgen is entitled to all credit for his development of the ray's uses. But before him others deserve some credit, and not the least among these is Nikola Tesla, whose converter is the medium through which all the successful results have been obtained.
The ray has not been classified yet. Lenard believes it is ethereal. So does Roentgen. Tesla hopes it is a longitudinal sound wave. If it is ethereal, he says, its sphere of usefulness is limited. It will probably never penetrate very great thicknesses. If it is a sound wave, it can go almost anywhere—through a brick wall or an iron safe.

Many Experimenters at Work.
Hundreds of American scientists are busily at work on the Lenard-Roentgen discovery. They regret that Tesla or Edison did not bring the credit of it to America, but they are no less enthusiastic on that account. They have determined that some good shall come out of America in connection with the discovery, and they are sitting up nights experimenting. If the exact nature of the ray could be determined, they could work more intelligently, but they are no worse off in this respect than are the scientists of Germany and England. So they are groping about, hoping in most cases that they may hit on something by accident. Edison began at the practical side of the business, as was natural. Demonstrations of new scientific facts appeal to Edison most when he can see some means of applying them to the work of man. So the first thing to which Edison turned his mind was the invention of some means of producing the new rays without the use of the expensive Crookes tube. Tesla began to work out a means of taking pictures instantaneously by the new photography, and he has been engaged in trying to classify the ray. Other scientists have devoted their attention especially to developing in the ray the refrangibility of the ray of light. All have repeated the spectacular experiments made abroad—photographing the bones of the living hands, etc.
It would seem now to the unscientific mind as though two things were most immediately important—to concentrate the rays and increase their penetrating power. A third result to be attained by long and exhaustive experiments is to prove what substances are transparent to the rays and in what degree. But the American who proves the possibility of taking a direct photograph instead of a shadow photograph with the new rays will have his name linked with that of Lenard and Roentgen.
Now all that can be accomplished with the new photography is to cast the shadow of an opaque substance on the sensitive plate. When the cathode rays are propagated through the hand, they find the flesh and blood and skin transparent, but the bones are opaque. So the outline of the bones is traced on the sensitive plate. This has its value in surgery, and already bullets and other foreign substances have been located in men's hands by the new photography. But it will reach a higher stage of usefulness when the surface of the bone can be photographed through the flesh. Possibly before this written word sees type that wonder, too, will be developed.
Surgery seems likely to benefit most by the new science. It has been suggested that it can be used to detect flaws in metal plates. Edison and others have suggested that, as powerful rays of light kill bacilli, the new ray might be a specific in some diseases. This seems fantastic, yet nothing would have seemed more fantastic to the mind of the average man a year ago than the suggestion that his skeleton could be photographed before he died.
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Men's Bank Shoes, leather insole and counters	Clearance Sale Price.....	\$1.00
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PROFESSOR ROENTGEN.

gen to discover the means of making a popular application of the discovery of Lenard and of Lenard's predecessors—Crookes, Hittorf and others. For this reason Roentgen is a popular hero and Lenard is ignored. But the scientific world gives Lenard the credit which is his due, and if he is not a person of narrow mind he is, no doubt, content with that.
Nikola Tesla, who believes he came very near a somewhat similar discovery, smiles when he speaks of the public excitement over the cathode photography and says everything will find its place when history is written. Mr. Tesla has a large interest even now in the development of the famous discovery, for the Tesla converter is used universally to produce those powerful rays with which Roentgen was able to accomplish what would have been impossible to Lenard without the Tesla apparatus. In fact, but for Tesla's invention there would have been no photographing of the bones of the hand. Lenard never got beyond the point of making the rays penetrate pieces of metal foil.
If you have ever been in a scientific class and studied electricity, you know the Leyden jar, with its brass knob, from which sparks of electricity pass when it is brought close to a conductor, provided the jar is charged. This is static electricity, or electricity which can be produced by ordinary friction. It was the first electricity known. Probably also you remem-



NIKOLA TESLA.

ber the tube in which electricity was made to pass from the positive to the negative pole of an interrupted circuit through a partial vacuum. The operation was accomplished with a brilliant display of colored lights, suggesting a fireworks show in miniature. The jar charged with static electricity and the vacuum tube are the foundation of the cathode photography. Faraday gave the title "anode" to the positive pole and "cathode" to the negative pole.
Between Hittorf and Crookes lies the credit of the discovery that from the cathode as well as from the anode in the vacuum tube proceeds a ray. For nearly half a century the cathode had been annu-

rays out, and this suggestion Professor Lenard adopted.
In the preparation of his apparatus for this important experiment—an experiment whose success now promises such remarkable scientific results—Professor Lenard sought to obtain a piece of aluminium foil which would be free from holes, but still not too thick to permit the passage of the rays, for he believed that the rays with which he was experimenting would not pass through any but a very thin piece of metal. The foil he selected was more than seven times the thickness of ordinary foil, but still very light and thin. This foil he cemented across an opening 1.7-10 millimeters wide in a metal cap at the end of a vacuum tube. This tiny opening with its aluminium pane was the "window" through which the wonderful cathode ray was to reach the outer world, the first time in the history of modern science and probably in the world's history that it had been released from its airless birthplace. At the end of the vacuum tube opposite the aluminium window was introduced a brass tube, within this a glass tube of some thickness leading to an aluminium plate 12 millimeters in diameter. This glass tube extended 12 millimeters beyond the brass tube. The aluminium plate was the cathode and the brass tube the anode of the experiment. They were connected by platinum wires with the poles of a galvanic battery. The whole apparatus was inclosed in a tin box.
It must have been with anxiety and a degree of nervous excitement that Professor Lenard set his battery in operation and started the rays from anode to cathode. The brilliant rays from the anode were imprisoned within the tube. They could not penetrate metal, though they could pass through glass. The cathode rays, imprisoned within the glass, passed through the aluminium window and made a faint glow in the dark room—mind, not a glow through the dark room, but in it, for their penetrating power was limited to five centimeters beyond the metal window. But they actually shone through the aluminium, through which no ray of light could possibly have passed. I don't know the exact date when this experiment was brought to its wonderful fruition, but it was some time in 1893. Not once, but hundreds of times, was the peculiar ray made to shine through the metal window. Other apparatus was constructed, and it was made to shine through other metals. Its effect on phosphorescent bodies was determined, and its diffusion in the air was measured. Its diversion by the use of a magnet was a peculiar property demonstrated. And finally Professor Lenard took photographs with it on an ordinary dry plate.
What Nikola Tesla Discovered.
Nikola Tesla tells me he found some time ago that "when a strong, rapidly vibrating current passes through conductors there are propagated from them certain waves—sound waves of electrified air," I called them. They are propagated in straight lines, like sound waves, and they penetrate bodies, and they cannot be stopped by interposing metal plates." If it had only occurred to Nikola Tesla to put a dry plate in the path of these "sound

MARION FOSTER DEAD.

The Bright Light Goes Out in a Brave Little Body.

STORIES OF HER BRIEF CAREER.

The Minerva Girl so Well Known and Closely Connected in Massillon and her Romantic Life as Artist and Invalid in New York.

The bare announcement of the fact of the death in New York of Miss Marion Foster, has been received. Miss Foster was distantly related to Messrs. Isaac B. and John R. Dangler, and had a host of friends, whose recollection of her patient heroism and success under adversity will never be effaced. The funeral will take place on Monday at her birthplace, Minerva, O., where her parents, Mr and Mrs. H. A. Foster still reside. Miss Foster was something over 40 years of age, and had all her life been a cripple, and most of her time the helpless occupant of an invalid's chair. She was rarely, if ever, free from torturing pain, yet so subdued all signs of suffering, and so cultivated her artistic talents, and mental gifts as to attract friends in the most influential circles throughout the United States.

She was a great friend of Mrs. Wm McKinley and through the McKinleys met many prominent people. In this way she became somewhat of a national character and wherever Miss Foster's card was presented there was sure to be a relaxation of rule, if any existed against wheeled chairs, and the little artist found a ready welcome. Fanny Davenport became one of her first patrons, through a chance meeting in Cincinnati, and for that actress she painted a number of gowns and obtained orders for others. Fanny cultivated her, and there came to be a sort of a superstition among the great people of Bohemia, that somehow or other, contact with Miss Foster brought good luck. Generous prices were paid for her work, and there was plenty of it to do.

A number of years ago through Fanny Davenport, she consulted Dr. Louis A. Sayre, the great New York surgeon. He too fell victim to her grace of manner, and gave her not only his professional service, but interested the Astors, Vanderbilts and other wealthy people in her case. He found her deformed in body, and her lower limbs paralyzed. He gave her personal attention and under his skillful hands she gained strength and was recovering the use of her limbs. Her bow of promise, at this time, never seemed brighter, when a tragedy came into her life. Her nurse, in moving her about, twisted her spine. Everything was undone, and she was doomed to end her days helpless and racked by pain.

It is said that on one occasion she was waited upon by a lady who failed to give her name. Fearing the wisdom of entertaining unknown friends she frankly

told the lady that she was alone in the great city, and helpless, and must know her caller's name. Her guest fell on her knees and prayed for her, and on rising to leave said gently, 'I am Mrs. Astor'. After that her worldly fortunes never waned. Her home was something of a salon. There people went to meet other people and were sure to run across the brightest and best minds in New York—there artists, literary folk, actors, politicians, society men and women and others met on common ground, and the gay and serious talk one heard there was at once information and inspiration.

Only a week or two ago she was invited to attend the McKinley reception in Massillon. She sent formal regrets, of course, but in the envelope addressed to those from whom the invitation came she enclosed a card which said: "Boys, I've been ill with the grip for six weeks. I am trying to get the best of it but I have my doubts at times. Kind wishes for all my friends. God bless you." This probably tells what the telegram does not—that she died of grip. It was a characteristic note, and suggests the happy nature of the brave little soul, who harmed nobody, and put hope and heart into many a body, by her example of fortitude and determination to make the best of the contracted world in which she was compelled to live and die.

COST OF THE COURT HOUSE.

Mr. Editor:—The full report of the commissioners in your issue of Thursday is interesting, but would have been much more so if by means of it tax payers could have ascertained the cost of the court house alterations and repairs. If possible, please give us the cost of what is in fact the new court house and oblige

MANY TAX PAYERS.

The following is the statement of payments on the Stark county court house to date furnished, by Auditor L. A. Lochot:

James Davault, general contract	\$87,340 73
Jas. Davault, plastering contract	11,961 73
Melbourne & Melbourne, general contract	60,763 34
Norcross Bros	11,845 20
Winklow Bros	500 89
J. H. Wernot	2,316 80
Diebold Safe & Lock Co.	429 00
Clapper & Kishman	8,773 66
Thobald & Co.	11,069 80
Oby & Co.	5,239 74
Seth Thomas Clock Co.	639 00
Yost & Pile Co.	88 00
J. M. Schrist	5,983 43
Canton Electric Light & Power Co.	4,136 41
J. W. Dietrick	1,320 00
Wilton Bros	1,742 10
Howland & Heringer	1,690 00
Canton Supply Co.	180 00
George A. Heldenrich	225 00
Crane Elevator Co. (stuffs)	6,367 56
Crane Elevator Co. (elevator)	3,000 00
Miller Hardware Co. (hardware)	1,405 00
Miller Hardware Co. (mantels)	1,209 00
Monroe Gas Fixture Mfg. Co.	2,710 53
George E. Heldenrich (panels)	68 00
Bureau Bros	29 34
Chas. Bach, marble repairs	6 25
H. R. Jones, setting tablets	16 90
H. R. Dittenhafer, (signs)	16 90
Total cost of Stark county court house to date, of Dec. 18, '95.	\$230,647 72

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It cures disease! It has saved the lives of thousands of sufferers. It has made the weak strong.

Paine's celery compound purifies the blood as nothing else can do; it is nature's brain food; it builds up shattered nerves; it is pre-eminent the one great health maker known to medicine.

First discovered after laborious, studious, scientific research by the ablest physician America has produced, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D.; LL. D., of Dartmouth College, it is prescribed and publicly endorsed by the best practitioners in every city of America. It has been so enthusiastically recommended by grateful men and women in every

walk of life that it is today in every sense the most popular remedy in the world.

It has proven itself so easily the greatest of all spring medicines, making the weak strong and the infirm well, that in the big cities, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis and the rest, the leading newspapers, making their own canvasses again this year, have found that the demand for Paine's celery compound as far surpasses that of all other remedies as the curative power of this great compound surpasses that of all others together!

Paine's celery compound, taken during the early spring days, has even more than its usual remarkable efficacy in making people well. It makes short work of all diseases of debility and nervous exhaustion. It rapidly drives out neuralgia, sleeplessness, dyspepsia and rheumatism from the system. It removes that lassitude or "tired feeling," which betokens weakened nerves and poor blood.

Overworked and tired women are but one class of persons who are in urgent need of this wonderful remedy to make and keep them well. Business men who are not sleeping soundly, shop girls made pale and sickly by long hours of indoor work, and the countless sufferers from dyspepsia, kidney and liver trouble, need the invigorating effect of Paine's celery compound now that spring, with all its dangers, is at hand. Its pre-eminence as a health-maker comes from its extraordinary powers of supplying appropriate nutriment to the blood nerves and brain.

Just as the great lawyer studies each one of his cases till he knows it on every side, and in every possible aspect, so Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth College, the discoverer of Paine's celery compound, had studied the nerves in health and disease, when well nourished and when under-nourished, in men and women and children years before he looked for the remedy. Paine's celery compound was the out-

come of his entire professional life. A fitting memorial to a life of hard study and close observation—a remedy that the world could not lose today, at any price! Take advantage of the remarkable power of this greatest of all remedies for restoring vigor to the blood and strength to the nervous system. In these first days of spring one has every chance for getting well. Don't neglect it.

Paine's celery compound calms and equalizes all the nervous tissues and induces the body to take on solid flesh. It purifies the blood, as is so clearly shown by the rapid clearing of the skin of all evidences of bad humors within. It is an infallible relief for salt rheum, eczema, and all blood diseases.

Physicians recognize Paine's celery compound as the one scientific spring remedy, and it is universally prescribed by them where ever there is great need of a vigorous and prompt restoring of health and strength to the worn-out system.

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